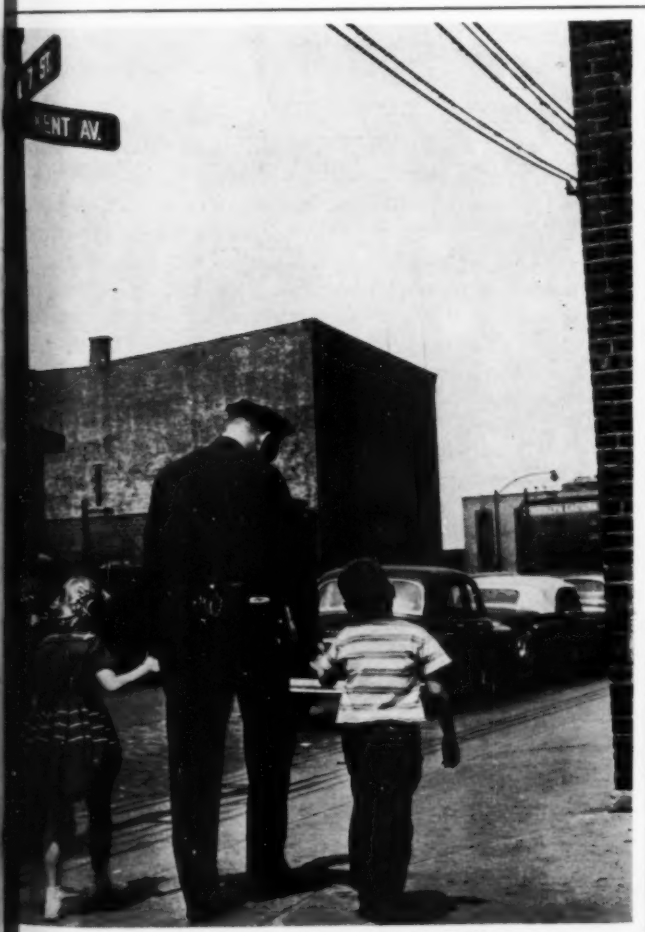


LAW ORDER

Vol. 4

February, 1956

No. 2



Guest Editorial
Joe Foss
Governor of South Dakota

Communists' Methods of Infiltration in
Law Enforcement Agencies

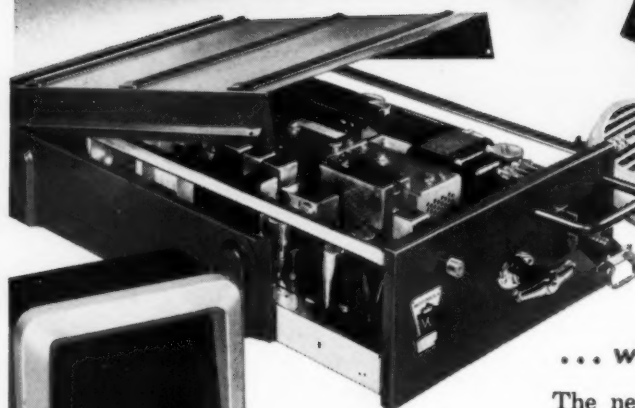
Operation: Baseball
Making America's National Pastime
Work For You

Police and the Public
An International Featurette

Crusade for Sensible Summerwear

A survey and directory of helpful information which can be your guide for buying your summer uniform.

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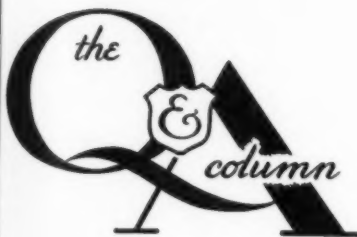
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For further information circle 35 on Readers Service Card



Compiled by

John I. Schwarz,

Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

- Q. What legal procedure would you have to ordinarily go through to obtain a man who was wanted in your state for a crime, and he was found in another state?
- A. Extradition proceedings.
- Q. Who grants and issues extradition papers?
- A. The Governor of the asylum state.
- Q. How would you obtain extradition papers for a fugitive in another state, who is wanted in the State of Pennsylvania?
- A. To return a fugitive to Pennsylvania from another state by extradition, the District Attorney of the County having jurisdiction over the fugitive must make application to the Governor of Pennsylvania on forms provided by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Certified copies of the information and warrant must be attached, and if an indictment has been found, a copy of that, too, must be included. If the extradition of the fugitive meets with the approval of the Governor of Pennsylvania, he will then issue a requisition to the Governor of the state where the fugitive is, asking that he be turned over to Pennsylvania authorities for trial. The defendant may demand a hearing before the Governor of the asylum state, or he may secure a writ of Habeas Corpus in that State. In either case, only four matters are subject to inquiry: No. 1—That the papers are legally correct. No. 2—That the defendant is the person named in the papers. No. 3—That he was in Pennsylvania at the time the crime was committed. No. 4—That he is a fugitive. Further, in case of extradition involving cases of Fraud, Embezzlement, etc., there must be certification that the return of the fugitive to Pennsylvania is not for the purpose of collecting the lost money, but solely for the purpose of punishment.
- Q. If you learned that a prisoner in New Jersey was one that was wanted by you for Robbery, and you wanted him back in your state, what would you do in order to start extradition proceedings?
- A. Consult the District Attorney of the County where he is wanted.
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February, 1956

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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ABOUT THE COVER:

There isn't any unusual story about this photo but it represents an important part of police work. When the policeman makes a friend of a youngster he plants the seed of respect for law enforcement. Photo by Acme.

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EPA



Governor of South Dakota

A Governor's daily mail contains an incredible amount of unusual requests. Mine is no exception. One thought-provoking letter I recently received asked me to identify the trait I found most common in the outstanding men and women of my state. The letter writer was curious to know what characteristic set these leading citizens apart from other citizens.

The attribute most common among the leaders I know in all fields, in South Dakota and elsewhere, is best described as "extra effort." All of them performed more than was required of them, either in their jobs, their civic and community responsibilities, or in fulfilling their obligations as American citizens. The military service uses the phrase, "Above and beyond the call of duty," in describing this extra effort of its heroes.

The persons who do what are expected of them and nothing more may get along fine in life. They may find happiness and even attain success in their chosen fields. However, they will never be numbered among that exclusive class of useful citizens known as "leaders" who invariably reach the top in their respective fields. The "top" belongs to those who will exert the "extra effort" required to get them there.

It is the fellow who puts forth some "extra effort" in his job who quickly catches the bosses' eye. Promotions, salary increases and other types of recognition come his way long before they are given to the worker who does nothing more than is required of him; regardless of how well he does the required. "Extra effort" is rewarded in our society, and that is one reason that America is great.

The wonderful feature of "extra effort" is that it is applicable to everyone, and it brings results to whoever exerts it. It works for the businessman, the farmer, the mechanic, the lawyer, the grocer and, yes, the law enforcement officer. Unfortunately, too few desire to work harder than required to get along.

Let me cite what "extra effort" by a law enforcement

GUEST EDITORIAL

Joe Foss

officer accomplished in one small South Dakota community.

There have probably been more youngsters in the bull pen of the Faulk County, South Dakota, jail than in any other county jail of comparable size in the country! Now the bull pen of a jail is not generally considered as proper environment for children. But the bull pen of this particular jail is unlike any other I know about anywhere.

Sheriff Les Karas of Faulk County, enthusiastically assisted by this wife, has converted this bull pen into a youth recreation center.

Sheriff Karas, 27, a former amateur boxer and wrestler, inherited a juvenile problem when he first took office. Karas felt the reason his community was having so much trouble with some of its youngsters was because they didn't have enough to do with their leisure time—and he decided to do something about it. It required some "extra effort," but Karas was determined to expend it.

The energetic and conscientious law enforcement officer first went to his County Commissioners for approval of his plan to convert the bull pen into a youth recreation center. He encountered some reluctance, especially among those who felt a bull pen was no place for children.

But Karas explained that the bull pen wasn't being used and the youngsters needed a place for youth activities. His arguments, supported by anxious parents, were convincing and he obtained the necessary permission. The sheriff's enthusiasm for his youth project was infectious, and soon others were helping out. Mothers of the community made curtains and donated furniture for the center, and the youngsters themselves renovated the bull pen to a more wholesome atmosphere.

Recreational equipment was contributed and additional supplies were purchased from the profits derived from the sale of soft drinks at the center. The center, which is still operating, is open three nights a week between 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., and Sheriff Karas and his wife alternate in supervising the recreational activities.

Youngsters swarmed to the Center and they dubbed it, "Kids' Klink." It kept the young boys and girls off the streets and what it has accomplished is more important than what it was named. As expected, the town's juvenile problem was greatly reduced. The

(Continued on Page 14)

RESEARCH INDICATES that the first organized police force was established in New Amsterdam somewhere about the year of our Dutch Ancestors 1693 A.D.

The mark of the early guardian of law and order was a silk colored sash worn over one shoulder, on which was placed a large Corporation seal Medallion. A long pole battle axe was the indication of one's official duty.

1750 brought a few changes dictated by style. The "Pilgrim" type hat, cape, short breeches, white stockings were the vogue. The sash gave way to the flowing cape held together by the Corporation Medallion indicative of a City employee. The pole battle axe was replaced by a long wooden staff used freely when necessary to preserve law and order.

1788 brought little change to the raiment of our Police. A Madallion took the form of a brass shield or badge. Shoes with brass buckles, tri-cornered hat with cockade were uniform, added to the staff a standard candle lantern was the equipment for "walking the beat."

1853 saw the establishment of a standard metropolitan police fabric by the New York City Police Dept. and the introduction of uniforms by City Police departments throughout the Country. A heavy broad cloth was the first fabric used. The first uniforms were identical for both the Police and Fire Departments and consisted of a ten button, closed at the neck frock style coat, gilt buttons, badge, belt, a huge soft top "gold style" cap, with leather visor topped off the ensemble. Police clubs 36 inches were authorized.

1863 marked the beginning of the rapid growth of the New York City Police organizational staff. "Faithful unto Death," became more than just a motto to the wearer of the breast shield.

The uniform was specified as a nine button, single breasted, turned down collar, frock type coat, worn with a winged style starched collar. The stove-pipe stiff hat with metal cap wreath in front identified the Policeman. The patent leather belt, held together by the City Seal, fastener for the wooden club which by now had become shorter by a foot. The police had

YOUR POLICE UNIFORMS

by

William A. Christie,

President

Highway Outfitting Co., Inc.

New York

become uniform conscious and were holding inspections of their men.

1878 found most municipalities copying the cloth and style specifications of the New York City Police. Style changes were slight, with only the double breasted frock coats, with twelve gilt buttons taking the place of the single breasted type. The stove pipe hat was lowered to resemble the civilian bowler type and was worn with a wreath shield or badge.

1900 changes were small. The type fabric specified had not changed since adoption in 1853. The indigo blue cloth became the standard for all police. Back again were the stove-pipe gray helmets. Uniform changes were small, principally in the number of buttons worn by the Officers, Park Police, Roundsman, on the knee length frock-style coats.

1913 was the initial departure from the Victorian frock coat era to the short closed collar dress blouse, and the advent of the regulation vized cap which has become identified with all metropolitan police.

The 30's brought about the complete departure from precedence at which time police uniforms were designed for comfort. Gone for good were the white starch or paper collars, the pique edgings of the high neck era. Uniforms were designed for personal comfort and freedom of movement.

Police women's attire has progressed

from the twenty-eight button single breasted eton turned down collar jacket with bustle and long skirt to the present single breasted tunic, free movement skirt, mannish type shirt, tie and comfortable womens styled cap. Comfortable yes—but much is still desired to make these women more attractive and feminine in appearance.

Since 1853 when New York City adopted a Metropolitan Police Standard Cloth the Police departments throughout the United States were quick to realize the importance of uniform quality and shade for their personnel.

Names such as Sullivan, Vail and Co., Cany, Deucher, Dennis whose Oakes cloth was always identified with high quality and standard fabrics are no longer with us. In their place Charlottesville Fabrics, Franklin Worsted Co., Metcalf, Princeton, American Woolen Co. have become synonymous with the manufacture of fine quality indigo wool dyed police cloth. These fabrics assure the maximum in sunfastness, uniformity in shade, stability in color, matching for replacement purchasing.

In the United States there are over 300,000 Municipal police, excluding those in Sheriff's Offices, County, Parkway and State Police. \$50,000,000 would be a fair amount spent for Police uniforms each year.

A few good rules that should be the determining factor in the purchase of uniforms are set down by the author for your consideration.

1. Specified, fast color fabrics, to fit the requirements of climatic conditions and wearing quality. Future replacement should be a consideration.
2. Specifications as to design, manufacturing, must be established by all departments.
3. Importance of dealing with experienced, reputable, police uniform manufacturers must be a factor.
4. The necessity for the establishment of proper facilities for the taking of measurements and alterations.
5. Inspection of uniforms by qualified police or city personnel to see that they adhere to specifications

(Continued on Page 24)



COMMUNISTS' METHODS OF INFILTRATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

by
Alvin
Knepper, Ph.D.

See September 1955
LAW AND ORDER

THE MOST IMPORTANT single menace to our country's law enforcement agencies and internal security is the subtle activities of the Communist Party. Hard-core members, fellow travelers and sympathizers are actively trying to infiltrate our minds and overthrow our way of life. At present, there are no figures available as to the amount of penetration into our law enforcement agencies but there has been evidence that it does exist to some degree.

It is true that during the past decade the strength of the Communist Party has decreased here in the United States. In January 1947, it had approximately 74,000 members. The estimated decrease has been about two thirds, and this loss of members is due to several factors. The Communists purged themselves of doubtful persons; others dropped out because of the pressure of public opinion and the anti-communist legislation promulgated at all levels of the government.

One should not be lulled into a false sense of security by the small number of communists, for some of those members are now active underground preparing for possible action at a latter date. This nucleus represents the hard-core members and does not include the dupes, sympathizers and fringe element who give the Party

its actual strength, financially and otherwise. One or two communists in responsible positions could cause tremendous damage while preparing the way for their ultimate "revolution of the proletariat."

It is important for law enforcement officers to understand why and how the communist has infiltrated our police agencies in the past and the methods by which he will continue to do so in the future.

Experience has taught us that one of the key instruments for the Marxist-Leninist revolt within captured nations is the police force. Control of the law enforcement agencies means: protection for communist agents; prevention of enforcement of anti-communist laws; protection against anti-communist police tactics and investigation; an armed, organized army capable of assisting and making a successful revolution; a free hand and cover for communist infiltration and sabotage; and an organization to force through a network of control of all the facets of the social, economic and political systems. Once a country is totally under communist control it then becomes a satellite of Moscow, and the existing law enforcement agency is either abolished or flooded with N.K.V.D. personnel.

A U. S. Communist has no loyalty to his native

country. He looks to the Soviet Union as his Fatherland and he does not deviate from the Cominform or Moscow line.

The techniques and methods of communist infiltration into police agencies are many and varied. The following is a composite illustration of the careful manner by which infiltration is accomplished.

John Red, who is a hard-core communist, is ordered to join the police department. The year is 1934 and with his orders are the instructions to be a model cop and get promoted as quickly as possible. He was selected for the job because he has the ability to advance and is the picture of an average American man, married, with two children. He is to be known as Comrade John only to the communist security chief of that state. John, over a number of years, selects and befriends other fellow-officers who have a flare for leadership and who can easily be duped and influenced to serve his needs. Thus, he indirectly establishes a disciplined minority group within the police agency who can capture key positions and be placed in influential spots (this is usually the heart of the communist plan of infiltration).

John is careful not to do anything that will attract attention to himself. He will, without hesitation, sign loyalty oaths and make all types of anti-communist statements.

Shortly after John becomes an official of the police department, he will have placed those loyal to his ideas into key positions. Through John and his group (to whom he is still unknown) many of the police rank and file are sucked into the Party through "front organizations" which appear to be perfectly legitimate. At police associations or union meetings the Communist group assumes control through strategic seating arrangements, and by placing of their members in policy making positions.

After 15 years or more on the force, John is trusted; and when the time comes, he can get himself placed on the special police unit which had been organized to investigate Communist activities. Soon all the investigators' and reports from official sources are passed on to the Communists and the unit becomes ineffectual.

During all this time that John has been at work in his department, the Communist Party has gained control of a small political party. Under the guise of liberal ideas, this group wins substantial support in votes which enables it to gain a balance of power between the two major parties. As one of the "rewards" for giving a majority, John Red is made Police Commissioner, and the whole police agency becomes fully Communist "controlled."

The above case does sound utterly fantastic and impossible, but it is not. The event almost did happen exactly that way in New York City.

In 1953, the newspapers brought to light the case of Police Lieutenant Arthur Miller. Here was a man who for 16 years was a planted communist in the New York City Police Department. He was a model officer

and highly respected. He was able to infiltrate the Special Service Squad #1, which was created in 1940 to study and observe Communist operations. Because of his position, many of the special agents became known to the Communist Party and the work of the squad was greatly hindered. At the departmental trial, the former security chief of the New York State Communist Party confessed to a plan which would have placed Miller as Police Commissioner once they had the balance of power, and they almost did in 1942. It was only through the efficiency of the F.B.I. and the New York City Police Dept. that Miller was uncovered and his infiltration plan destroyed.

John Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., made the following statement in an open letter to all law enforcement officers on October 1st 1954: "The Communist Party is like a brawler from the gutter, like a dirty boxer who fights with no holds barred. Constantly shifting from the attack to the defense, it feigns weakness and gives ground one moment, only to lash out with renewed fury the next. It bobs and weaves and ducks to avoid punishing body blows. More dangerous whenever a chance presents itself, it hits below the belt, gouges an eye and uses an elbow."

In spite of the recent suggestion of cooperation for peace between Communism and Democracy, do not be deceived. The conspiracy is still with us. Be forewarned.

What preparations can a police officer make to fight Communist infiltration?

- 1: Acquaint himself with the facts about Communism—its history and objectives, its program and techniques in his country. Learn about America—its history and heritage of freedom. The better informed one is about both countries and systems, the better one can make comparisons. Only through understanding can one separate truth from propaganda.

- 2: By practicing democracy, a bulwark is built against subversion.

- 3: Keep up with International news, especially with Russia's stand on matters of foreign policy. The Communist Party in America will take the same position and the Party line will change as the Soviet foreign policy does.

- 4: Be careful to investigate any new organization before lending your name or giving your financial support. If in doubt, the Department of Justice will assist you or refer to the *Federal Register* which lists such organizations.

- 5: Be alert to communist tactics in unions or police associations.

- 6: Conduct no private investigations of suspicious persons or organizations. Leave that to the specialized investigators.

It is well to bear in mind that the communists have long range plans and time is unimportant in their schemes.

The strongest force against communist infiltration is the man who maintains a constant vigilance.

Well Done, Wellsville (Mo.)



by
James N. Hall, Chief of Police
Wellsville, Mo.

THE TOWN OF WELLSVILLE (MO.), of a little more than 1,300 population has made great strides in the past year, through various organizations, to benefit the youth of the community. The police department has cooperated with these organizations and has made an honest effort to make friends with the younger people and gain their confidence. Through the efforts of all we feel we have kept delinquency at least to a minimum. We hope to cut it down even more with new plans and ideas that are in the making.

In cooperation with the school and P.T.A., stop signs and speed limit signs were installed near the school houses and safety lecturers were

given. Speeding by high school students, which had been a menace before, was almost entirely eliminated within the city limits. The school offered a driver's course last year which undoubtedly helped the safety cause.

A bicycle rack was provided by one club for the use of youth who wanted to ride to town. The main purpose of this was to promote safety on the sidewalks for people of all ages and protect youth from dangerous offenses.

Another group here established Negro Boy and Girl Scout troops. These are proving to be a real asset to the community. The children are showing much interest in scouting.

We have a Teen-Town which has grown much during the past year. Our department tries to encourage youngsters to attend the meetings and participate in its activities. As an organization the Teen-Towners assisted in the polio drive collections and canvassed the town for the Cancer Fund. They showed much enthusiasm over the jobs entrusted to them.

I should like to recommend a plan we used in our town last Halloween. The children of the city were asked to mask and go out "Halloweening" but instead of tearing up things and creating a disturbance, they "trick or treated" for UNICEF. They carried coin boxes and wore arm bands for identification. A lot of children turned out and an excellent fund was collected for the foreign children. A wonderful ending to the evening's activities was a party where children of all creeds played together and then sang "America" together. Church adult leaders were assisted by high school youth in the games.

A women's club sponsored a water

carnival which was very successful. While we have no public pool as yet, a private pool was donated for the occasion. Given an opportunity to show their swimming skill, real or imaginary, a large number of children took part.

The children also participated in National Music Week by putting on a children's musical program.

A newly organized youth group decided to adopt elderly persons of the town and show them some kindness. Each member of the group "took" an old person and the results have been very fine. *Our department has noticed that when the youth are busy we are not busy with them.*

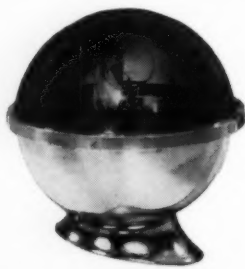
One civic club made special efforts in helping the youth and had as their theme, "Youth Emphasis." This of course, did much for our town and certainly made last year an unusual year. Our police department believes in this group and will continue to cooperate with them.

A new plan is coming up through which I am eagerly anticipating good things for our community. I wish all communities might become civic minded enough to organize a Community Council. All organizations of the town, including the town Board and the Police Department, are meeting and working out plans that will be of benefit to the town. While the organization is still very new here, one very important safety measure has been started. That is, the disposal of old ice boxes and refrigerators.

A Big Brother and Big Sister movement is planned. The purpose is to help the underprivileged children and delinquent children to have opportunities they never had before and to give them the confidence and feeling of being wanted and appreciated.

These are but a few ideas of how we all work together to help the youth of our town.

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- New AAA record of 79.55 mph for the standing-start mile.

We'll waive further hearing once you've seen and driven this '56 Dodge.

New '56 DODGE "230" Patrol Car



For further information circle #60 on Readers Service Card

 ORGANIZED BASEBALL is probably the most popular recreational activity for youngsters in our country today. The sport is called our national pastime and is equally as popular with adults as it is with youth. This one common bond may be the chief reason for the success of the Little League, Babe Ruth and Pony Leagues. It is easier to enlist the working support of adults in the capacity of coaches and managers for a baseball team than for any other type of juvenile activity.

Using the Town of Dumont (N. J.) as an example of how the police can organize baseball as a community project, we hope that some of the information will be of assistance to a group just starting on this adventure of fun and hard work. The end results are worth while for this activity is a great weapon against delinquency. The teaching of fair play and sportsmanship while building healthy minds and bodies pays dividends in future good citizens.

The Town of Dumont was selected because it has a complete program of baseball. Starting with the age of 10, a boy may move through ten years of league

quality. The first step is to gather together a nucleus of men and women who are enthusiastically "sold" on the idea of a baseball association. From this group come the officers—the president, the secretary, the treasurer and the publicity director.

No association can operate without money, and a baseball league requires money for equipment and operating expenses. There are two ways of getting started. First—and easiest if it works is to go to the town council and have them allocate a thousand dollars to the youth commission. It is an investment in the future citizens of the community—the boys who will someday be paying taxes. If the town fathers can not give the needed help, step two is to go from door-to-door and collect donations. The combination of the two steps is ideal.

The door-to-door step can owe much of its success to the man who is publicity director. Through his efforts to get newspaper space and radio spots he can organize a real "drive." In Dumont, the Mayor proclaimed a certain Sunday as Baseball Association Day and the citizens were "conditioned" for the event. In

Operation: Baseball

by Lee E. Laurder

competition and even after his twentieth age year may still continue with a semi-pro Dumont team.

Three years ago Dumont organized the Little League for the 10-12 age group. After six teams were organized, the association found there were so many boys left wanting to play ball that it was necessary to organize the Minor League. Each team has fifteen members. The boys of the Minor League teams were not as good as the Little Leaguers. As a matter of fact, one team this year went the entire season without winning a single game and the score generally ran 32 to 1 or something as ridiculous. However, every boy stayed with the club to the bitter end. Their enthusiasm was matched only by the patience and understanding of their manager.

After a boy turned 13 years old—he was graduated from the Little League and if no other activity was planned, his baseball career would be limited to high school and usually a small roster prevented using all graduates. This was a dangerous time to let youngsters adrift. To prevent this situation a Babe Ruth League was formed. This took care of the 13-15 age group. In Dumont a graduate of the Babe Ruth League goes into a Bergen County League which has two classes the 16-17 and the 18 to 20s. These play teams from neighboring towns. With complete coverage of age groups, you can see that Dumont must be a baseball conscious town.

Getting Started

Every community project has need of key leaders of

the center of town a large commercial billboard advertised the day and its purpose and the Saturday preceding the collection day a sound truck went through town proclaiming the event of the morrow.

The Sponsors

After initial working capital has been received, the next step is to line up sponsors for the teams. Dumont has a population of 15,000 and practically no industry at all. Therefore the only prospects for sponsorship were the merchants of the town, a few realtors and some building contractors. To narrow the scope of this article, let us use one league as a sample of operation. From the pattern we can match the operation of the others.

The Babe Ruth League which was organized this past year had six teams of 15 boys to a team. Six sponsors put up \$200 each.



Chief Herbert H.
Allmers of
Dumont Police
Dept.

Sgt. Walter Kipp,
Dumont Commissioner of
Baseball



The money was used to purchase uniforms and equipment. Each sponsor's name was across the chest of the player's uniform.

It is often the case that a merchant can not afford

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the sponsorship of a team but would like his name connected with the community project. The Association made this possible by selling ads on the fence in the Little League Park. Space sold for \$25.00 a panel. The sales emphasis was made on "civic pride" and not "big returns" to the advertiser. It was a donation and was sold as such. That a man's name appear before thousands of people during the season was just a happy added bonus, but a good one.

Team Managers

After the work had been done in obtaining sponsors, the association knew how many teams would be in the league. They asked six men if they would be team managers. Each manager choses his own assistant. At a meeting, the sponsors name was put in a hat and each manager drew a slip. On the slip was the name of the team he was to manage. A complete game schedule had been worked out and all that remained was to get together a team—and a place to play.

The Try-Outs

Sgt. Walter Kipp of the Dumont Police Dept. is the

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Commissioner of Baseball in town. He is the "juvenile cop" and is acquainted with most of the youngsters in town. On a specified day he visited the schools and in a general assembly explained the organizing of the new league. He left applications for the boys to fill out. Inasmuch as the Babe Ruth League has three age groups it was necessary to hold try-outs on both Saturday (for the 13 and 14 year olds) and Sunday afternoon (for the 15 year boys.) There were 141 applicants in all.

On try-out day, the six managers and their assistants gathered to watch the boys. Each boy had a number attached to his back which corresponded to listings on a sheet given to the managers. This gave the number, boy's name, and his Little League experience, if he had any.

The boys were given three chances to show their skill—at infield work-out, batting, and outfielding. The

(Continued on Page 39)

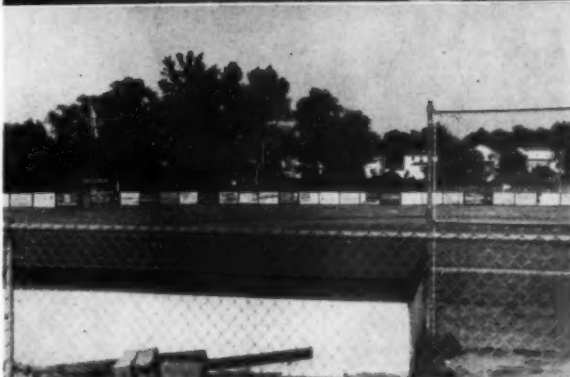
Top to Bottom: Each boy brought a rake and a shovel plus his dad to work on the new field. On the left is Harry Johnson, president of the association and the man in the white cap is Sgt. Kipp.

Babe Ruth Field Scoreboard was made by one of the boys' dads. He contributed his labor as others did also.

Opening day found the field ready and a big turnout of townfolks came to see the game. Note the batter is required to wear headgear.

View of the fence in the Little League Field showing the advertising space sold.

The scoreboard at the Little League Field (shown by flagpole) was donated by the Dumont Lions Club.



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Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law



Recorded Confessions

Defendant was convicted of first degree burglary with intent to ravish. The victim testified that she woke up at night and found defendant at her bed with a knife. She grabbed the knife and he fled from her apartment.

Appealing a sentence of death, the defendant cited as error the admission into evidence of a tape recording of his confession.

The Supreme Court of Alabama affirmed the judgment and held that it to be a well settled principle that a magnetic tape recording may be used as evidence when it is of matters otherwise legal, and provided the proper safeguards are shown to have been used so as to protect the recording against error or spoliation. It said that the speakers as recorded should be properly identified and adequate safeguards taken to insure authenticity.

"The authorities sustain our view that questioning a suspect in custody of the law is not prohibited by common law or the Constitution (nor by statute, we may add), and a confession so obtained is not for that reason alone inadmissible. In this case the evidence showed without conflict that the officers did not intimidate the appellant in any way.

"It is for the trial judge to determine whether the evidence shows that the confession was voluntary, and for the jury to give it such weight as they think proper. The decision of the trial court will not be disturbed on appeal unless it appears to be contrary to the great weight of the evidence."

Search of Premises

Defendant was convicted of receiving and concealing with intent to convert certain property of the United States known to have been embezzled and stolen. The property in question

bore markings and numbers similar to those used on such property by the Department of the Navy at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station. It was seized during the search of the residence of the defendant's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, with whom she lived as tenant.

Acting upon information received from an investigator at the air station, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation sought permission of Mr. and Mrs. Williams to search their residence. This was given by the signing of a written waiver.

At the request of the agents, Mrs. Williams opened the garage doors, and Mr. Williams removed the automobile parked therein. There was an area to the right of the car in which cartons, cabinets and other items were stored and from which the agents obtained the property in question.

Defendant appealed her conviction on the ground that part of the evidence was taken by virtue of an entry and search of a locked cabinet not owned or controlled by Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and that such evidence was therefore inadmissible.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the conviction holding that there was nothing in the record from which it could determine what specific items were removed from the locked personal effects of the defendant.

"No crime was being perpetrated in the presence of the agents, and and there is nothing in the record to indicate any previous knowledge on their part that a crime had been committed. It is rather clear that the officers were engaged in a more or less exploratory search. If not, no reason appears for their not having obtained a search warrant or contacted appellant to seek her consent after they

came upon the locked containers in the Williams house. We think the search made here was unreasonable, prohibited by the Fourth Amendment, and that evidence obtained thereby should not have been admitted."

Search of Body

The District of Columbia police, acting undercover, had purchased small quantities of whiskey from one, Mason. In an effort to locate Mason's source of supply, Officer Somerville offered to buy a half gallon and thereupon accompanied Mason to premises on G Street. The officer remained in an automobile while Mason entered and returned with the whiskey.

Thereafter, Officer McElvane gave Officer Somerville eighteen one-dollar bills, the serial numbers of which had been recorded, along with instructions to get Mason to again purchase whiskey at the G Street address. Mason entered the premises and when he returned with three large paper bags, Officer McElvane appeared on the scene. He identified himself as a police officer and informed Mason he had a warrant for his arrest.

Officer McElvane followed Mason inside the premises. The latter said that the whiskey had been purchased from the defendant, Arthur Smallwood. In the course of a search of Smallwood's person, seventeen of the one-dollar bills were found. He admitted to being the operator of the place and to selling corn whiskey. A supply of the whiskey was discovered in a room on the second floor and the defendant was then arrested.

Convicted of keeping for sale and selling alcoholic beverages without first having obtained a license to do

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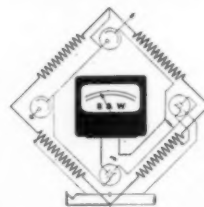
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so, the defendant appealed on the ground that the evidence found in the search should have been excluded.

The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed the conviction and held that, inasmuch as the search of Smallwood was illegal, the evidence found in the search should have been excluded.

"The only reason the officers had to believe that Smallwood had made the sale to Mason was Mason's statement. Having no warrant of arrest for Smallwood, the officers had no authority to arrest him for a misdemeanor not committed in their presence. Moreover, it seems clear that Smallwood was not arrested on the strength of Mason's statement, but, instead, on the basis of that statement the officers searched Smallwood and they arrested him on the basis of the results of the search. The right to search the person incident to lawful arrest is beyond question, but search of the body is illegal where the purpose of the search is to discover grounds as yet unknown for arrest or accusation."

Home Rule

Defendants were charged with unlawful possession of lottery tickets and with bookmaking and registering bets. They were arrested in the City of Pawtucket at 3:45 p.m. by a member of the state police and taken to the state police barracks in the town of Lincoln. They were arraigned in the district

court of Pawtucket the following morning at 10 a.m., on complaints and warrants issued by that court on the same day.

The question raised by the defendants is whether the arrest by the state police in the city of Pawtucket was valid. They argued that Pawtucket's right of "home rule" forbids uninvited intervention by police authorities of the state. In pressing that contention, they pointed out that Pawtucket has its own legislative body to govern its affairs and a regular police department authorized and fully empowered to perform all police duties within their city.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island held the contentions of the defendants to be without merit. It found the state police to have comprehensive authority to enforce the criminal laws in any part of the state.

"In so far as the enforcement of the criminal laws is concerned there is no such thing as home rule in the sense of the local government excluding the state therefrom. The state is still sovereign in such matters. Its supreme police authority has been in no way restricted by constitutional or statutory delegations of legislative powers to any city or town. Indeed the local police themselves, even though they are maintained and supervised by the local governments, are agencies of the state and the power they exercise is the state's police power."

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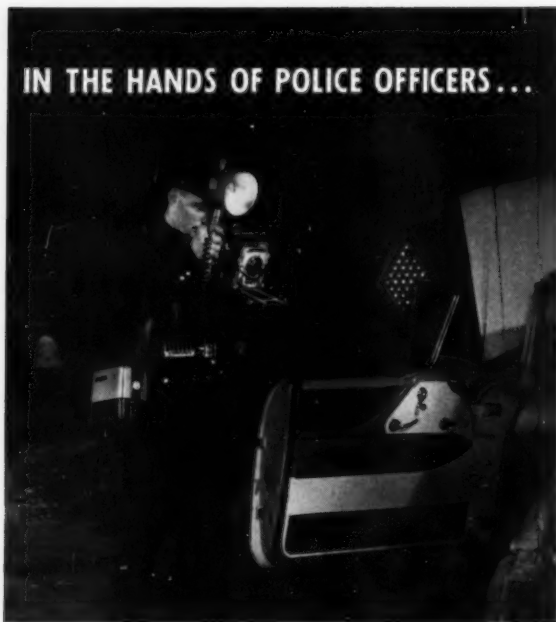
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Guest Editorial (From Page 4)
youngsters were having too much fun at Karas' "Kids' Klink" to be much of a problem.

At this stage, Sheriff Karas could have sat back and congratulated himself on a job well done. He had exerted some "extra effort" and accomplished something very commendable and worthwhile for his community. But the sheriff recognized that the youngsters living in the rural areas of his county needed supervised recreation too. So he encouraged the youthful patrons of the "Kids' Klink" to sponsor a special event for their country cousins—the "Kids' Klink Rodeo."

South Dakota has many famous rodeos—the Days of '76, the Black Hills Round-Up, and Range Days at Rapid City, to name a few, but none of them have been staged with more enthusiasm than the "Kids' Klink Rodeo." The participating youngsters paid nominal entry fees, which were matched by donations from merchants, and purse money went to the top three winners in each rodeo event. The rodeo was held on land purchased by Karas on the outskirts of town. It attracted so many spectators that bleachers had to be borrowed from the school athletic field. It provided a lot of fun for the town and rural youngsters alike, and it created considerable good will between the townspeople and the farm families. "Extra effort" paid off again!

At last word, Sheriff Karas was converting the rodeo grounds into a hot rod track for supervised racing among the youngsters!

South Dakota has two special schools for law enforcement officers. One is the annual Attorney General's School in which all the State's Attorneys, Sheriffs and police chiefs are invited to attend. The instruction is given by members of the FBI and the Attorney General's Department. Subjects covered include basic criminal procedure and investigation, exhibits and continuity of evidence. By statute, each of the officers attending receive their expenses providing prior approval is granted by the County Commissioners.

A second school is sponsored by the University of South Dakota which offers one university credit for every three sessions attended. The instruction at this school is offered by the FBI, the State Motor Patrol and personnel of the Attorney General's law enforcement division. This school covers a wide range of law enforcement subjects, and every session is well attended.

It isn't difficult to teach the skills of law enforcement to competent individuals. They can become good officers by carrying out the lessons learned at these schools and elsewhere. But, by putting forth "extra effort," they can be great officers!

Joe Larr

Law and Order

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White Collar Crimes

by **W. E. Blackwell, Prosecut-
ing Attorney, Stone County,
Miss.**

Author's Note: This is a short article, but the scope of it is very broad. It is broad as human endeavor in business and physical science. The public does not generally conceive of white collar crime as being of the essence of crime due to lack of violence and viciousness associated with other crime. No doubt many law enforcing officers and some prosecutors may concur therein.

In every crime that the writer has analyzed and searched for the predisposing and exciting cause a great deal of selfishness has always been found to be present upon the part of the perpetrator.

IN WHITE COLLAR CRIME the pattern of selfishness is very patent.

From the very nature of this type of crime it has many divisions about which a whole article could be written. For example: advertising frauds, illegal rebates of railroads, frauds in the fixing of utility rates, monopolistic restraint of trade and unfair labor practices.

The criminal investigator should have a wide range of knowledge. He should be sensible to phases of crime other than that of which he may be a specialist. The burglar investigator would not need an extensive knowledge of monopolies or bankruptcy frauds, but it would broaden the scope of his powers of observation and imagination if he did.

There are some investigators who have a penetrating insight into business activities; there are some who are not so disposed. It will not be an easy matter to write lucidly and correctly of white collar crime. This crime is as difficult of solution as the other type. It is a field for the most part that has been eschewed and of which little thought has been given. Politics is probably the cause for this.

White collar crime is a generic term for a variety of crimes which are committed within the scope of activities of legitimate business and professions. In his "White Collar Crime" Edwin H. Sutherland writes: "White collar crime may be defined approximately as a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation."

Among the offenses embraced within its scope are advertising frauds, violation of banking laws, violations of copyrights, patents and trademarks, illegal corporate manipulations, insurance, carriers and utility rate frauds,

labor law violations, restraint of trade by monopoly and stock exchange irregularities. In addition to the specific offenses involved a criminal conspiracy is usually present as it often requires a concert of action to consummate them.

Often the major white collar offenders are financially secure, prominent in society, politically entrenched, religious leaders, respectable, donors to charities and enjoy a good reputation. The perpetrators of these non-violent crimes generally cling tightly to their robes of respectability, protest their innocence and deplore being treated as "Common criminals."

In the "Encyclopedia of Criminology" which is edited by Branham and Kutash on this subject the following appears: "Persons accused of white collar crimes are seldom arrested, fingerprinted, tried in criminal courts, or committed to prison. On the contrary, they are summoned to appear before a commission or a court operating under civil or equity jurisdiction; when decisions are rendered against them, the orders are generally in the form of injunctions or cease and desist orders."

Intricate problems of commercial values, business and corporate practices, accounting, international trade, stock market customs, physics, chemistry, marketing distribution, banking procedures, engineering, surveying and advertising, among other matters, are involved in white collar crime investigation.

The investigator should be currently informed and be an astute observer. He must be capable of discussing with understanding the matters involved with men of specialized skill and experience in the upper echelon of business and engineering.

Not only specialized knowledge of business and science is required, but sound judgment and moral courage are necessary. Often if a corporation is caused to cease certain illegal practices, profits will diminish and some employees may be discharged. They complain bitterly of governmental oppression of business, and the general public opinion may favor the offender, but it rarely becomes aroused to any considerable extent.

The arresting and interrogating officers should treat the accused fairly and not impinge upon any of the civil rights which he may have, but deference should not be shown. A show of officiousness is to be assiduously avoided as the defense will make capital of arrogant and summary treatment of the defendant. It is generally advisable to develop the facts as fully as may be done prior to the arrest on criminal information or the presentation of the case to the grand jury and the execution of search warrants.

The prosecution not only has the problem of the burden of proof, but sometimes it is confronted with a hostile jury. In criminal trials the accused has the right of a trial by jury,



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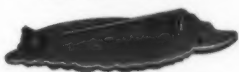
and an equity proceeding is often instituted so as to avoid the difficulties and expense involved with a jury trial.

The evidence which is adduced should be carefully marshalled and presented to the jury so that the profit motive, unjust enrichment and fraud on the public will be manifest without any unreasonable inference being drawn. The anti-social behavior must be clearly understood and properly evaluated by the jury. When an American jury understands the facts, and if the rights of the accused have not been violated, and he is treated with fairness, then that jury can generally be depended upon to do its sworn duty.

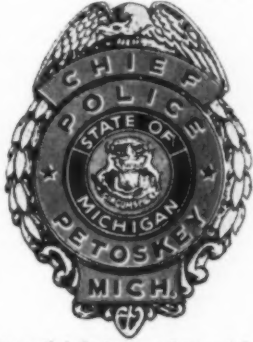
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Primary Police Functions

An In-Service Training Aid

Handling Police Work At Parades, Crowds, Fires Part II

by **Bruce Holmgren**



Having completed our review of the police functions at the scene of a fire, it now becomes in order to examine the job of a patrol officer in regard to parades and crowds. Taking first the problems of policing a parade, two points require emphasis:

1. **Proper planning, done in advance, is the secret of success in the policing of a parade.**
2. **It is absolutely necessary that individual officers carry out their assigned jobs in this connection, so that the plan does not break down.**

Teamwork is all-important in parade policing because each officer on a post is part of a coordinated mechanism, so to speak. This is true whether the parade is being handled entirely by one department or by several police forces combining their manpower to provide adequate policing of the parade.

Duties Of Individual Officers

Regardless of the specific details or minute instructions given in accord with the department's master plan for a given parade, there are certain police tasks common to all parades. These tasks are what an alert officer does more or less on his own, as he patrols his sector or mans his post. Carrying out these duties usually do not entail the joint action of several police officers.

Keep Route Clear. Before and during almost any parade a basic job is to keep the spectators out of the street. An efficient officer is very alert to keep them back of some arbitrary line—such as the curb, or the edge of the walk, as the case may be. The important thing to remember is to keep the line of march free of people who might be in the way of the units, vehicles or individuals marching.

Those unfamiliar with parade policing, or those getting such an assignment for the first time might remember that the easiest and most seemingly natural thing for a spectator to do is to seek a better view. The cumulative effect is that they edge their way out, closing in on the parade—especially before the first units pass by. Unless the patrol officer keeps them back of some *fixed* point of reference, they keep on crowding. Sometimes you think people are trying to see if they can edge out until they can shake hands with those doing likewise from the opposite curb.

Easy To Prevent. Keeping people back in the first instance is easier than trying to move them back after they edge. An officer must constantly watch the spectators along his section. Those who want to see an outstanding job should observe the New York police. It seems they have a rule that officers must turn their backs on the parade and face the spectators. Hard on the officer, who misses seeing the parade or the celebrities, but it does help keep order.

An officer needs to be in extremely good humor when policing a parade. By keeping an even, pleasant disposition he can do his police job more easily—and help make it a pleasant occasion for those attending the parade. This contributes to better public relations. On

the other hand, where the parade includes something or some person difficult to see, the spectators get "edgy" as they try to get a better vantage point.

See Where They Go. Just how far you let your spectators go in climbing on various points of vantage depends on local rules as well as on geography. Some departments have strict rules about climbing on lamp-posts, using boxes, standing on raised points of one kind or another. Other departments have no particular rules. The important thing is that rule or not, the alert officer does not let spectators climb to points where they are endangering themselves, other people, or property.

Another important thing to remember is that the officer should not obstruct anyone's view *himself*. You should move back and forth as much as you can, consistent with the orders given you and the nature of your post. In general, even on a so-called fixed post, an officer can shift back and forth—so he does not constantly stand in the way of any particular spectators.

Special Traffic Problems

Police officers must remember the importance of keeping their intersections clear. This may include alleys as well as streets—depending on local conditions. For one thing, these streets will be needed to move out the traffic when the parade is over. For another thing, emergency vehicles may have to get through—during the parade.

Watch Where Cars Stop. In a typical parade situation, cars on cross streets try to pull along side of and on the left of cars waiting in the normal lane. In short, cars in both lanes tend to face the parade. Unless the officer can prevent such doubling up, there may be real congestion afterward. If this does happen, the alert officer tries to formulate a mental plan, however simple, which he uses to move out the traffic afterward—systematically and—without choking the street.

Likewise, it is important to prevent cars from following too closely behind the parade. A good practice is to keep a block or so open behind the parade, if you can do it! Usually, the principal problems at the tail of the parade are (1) spectators fanning out in all directions and following the parade; (2) cross street traffic to handle, with vehicles wishing to go both ways, and (3) cars seeking to follow behind the tail of the parade.

Watch Bicycle Riders. By its very nature the typical parade attracts people of all ages, including the very young and the very old, plus an active group of bicycle-riding children. Usually, the latter try to accompany the parade not only along the line of march, on the street, but also on the sidewalk, behind the spectators lined up along the curb. In both cases they endanger themselves and those afoot.

Just what you do about all this depends on the nature of the parade and the size of the crowd. Perhaps the easiest situation to control is the parade for a civic occasion, where those in the crowd know most of the

participants, and vice versa. Perhaps your biggest problem will be the proud fathers getting in the line of march to photograph their children coming along on a float or in a marching group.

Some Points Of Caution

Regardless of an officer's assigned duties before and during a parade, there are certain things he must do and certain things to watch for. These situations are the unexpected incidents which may require fast action by the officer—such as when a person faints. A sound general rule is to watch your section of the crowd very closely. Whether an officer stands in one place, more or less, or patrols a fairly long sector, this rule applies.

Be Alert To Injuries. Depending on the crowd, the weather and local conditions, an officer can expect an occasional incident, including cases of fainting and the like. On the other hand, such an untoward incident may occur only once in a period of years or succession of parades. Even so, it is the planning that counts, the planning of the individual officer as to what he will do if something happens on his post.

Usually, a department has a predetermined procedure to follow, such as when a spectator passes out. Whether it is to call for help from a box or phone, or to visually signal a radio car, or any other arrangement, the important thing is to do what the plan requires. In any case, the individual officer should at least be prepared to hold back the crowd, and perhaps administer some first aid—depending on local practices.

Watch Emergency Vehicles. Likewise, whether in response to your call or that of some other officer, or for some incident unconnected with the parade, it sometimes happens that emergency vehicles have to pass through or along the line of march. An alert officer should prepare himself, determine what he will do if an emergency vehicle comes along. The mark of a good officer is the ability to handle an unexpected incident, without confusion—and without getting rattled.

Perhaps the secret of handling such an incident is to be mentally ready for it. You have lots of time, during parade movements when nothing is taking place, to plan what you should do if something happens. Whose phone will you use? How will you move back a given group of spectators in order to provide safe clearance for an ambulance moving along the street, between the parade itself and the spectators at the edge of the street? In thinking out any such plan a basic consideration is the safety of the spectators to keep them from getting excited or getting in the way.

Get There Early. Although this is usually a part of the overall plan, and hardly requires mention, it might be noted that a lot of police work is avoided by getting to the scene early. For example, by going on their posts early, the police officers can clear away the parked cars. Also, you can prevent their parking in critical areas or points. Whether or not this is covered by specific instructions, the officer who does a good job is alert to cars getting into critical spots.

Directing Traffic After Parade

Regardless of conditions present during the parade, a very different situation arises after the parade passes. Underlying idea is that each individual officer must carry out whatever are his specific orders on the subject. But in the absence of direct instructions, a lot of

(Continued on Page 20)

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For further information circle #61 on Readers Service Card

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Attention: Police Chiefs, Commissioners, etc. who are interested in the comfort and well being of their men during the winter months!

This scientifically designed winter headwear is now used as regulation headwear in over seventy cities and eight states.

Illustrated caps are:
Regulation Pennsylvania—Black leather crown
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These caps feature: Waterproof Mouton Fur for ear and neck warmer, same front peak; water repellent fine poplin or black leather crown. Lining Fiber-Temp (Fiberglass), very fine quilted, satin, lighter and warmer than wool; beautifully hand finished.

Write for prices and delivery.

Arctic Fur Cap Corp.

145 West 45th St.

New York 36, N.Y.

Telephone JUDson 2-3663

For further information circle #50 on Readers Service Card

THE WORK OF SCOTLAND YARD'S PRESS
AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

by Phyllis Davies

English feature writer and journalist
formerly on the staff of the London
"Daily Mail"



Police and the Public

Probably in no country in the world are relations between police and public more friendly than in Britain. The primary reason is, of course, that over the years the British police forces have adhered to a strict code of conduct in carrying out their duties, and the police officer is regarded as a friend and protector by all law-abiding citizens.

There is, however, another factor. In Britain the people know a good deal about their police forces, for considerable importance is attached to keeping them informed on many and varied aspects of police activities.

Public relations work is a valuable part of police organization. Throughout Britain the Press has free access to information about police activities, and by means of lectures by police officers, exhibitions and films, and social occasions such as sports events, police balls and athletic meetings which they may attend, members of the public get to know their forces as fellow-citizens as well as guardians of the law.

Liaison With The Press

The outstanding example of public relations work by the police is, however, that of the Press and Information Department of the Metropolitan Police, centered at Scotland Yard, London. The Metropolitan Police covers an area of 734 square miles, so the magnitude of the task of its public relations staff may be seen to be formidable.

The first step in the development of public relations work was a Press service formed in 1919. It was the result of discussions between the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Metropolitan Police on the desirability of having some central source where newspapers could check facts and information which had come into their possession.

In recent years this arrangement has greatly expanded in scope. In 1945 the post of Public Information Officer was created and is still held by Mr. Percy Fearnley, who is well-known to large numbers of overseas journalists and police officers who have visited

Britain. His function is to advise the Commissioner on matters relating to publicity. His duties also include the supervision of the Press Bureau at Scotland Yard and the cultivation of personal relations with newspaper Editors, news editors, newsreel executives, and with officials of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Day And Night Service

Liaison with the Press is largely through the Press Bureau. A room near the Bureau is set aside for reporters, with a private entrance on the Thames Embankment side of Scotland Yard. Normally it is open from 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. National daily papers, London evening papers and two news agencies are usually represented there. At night, urgent information is dealt with by the Police Inspector on duty in the Commissioner's office, who, when necessary, contacts the Public Information Officer by telephone at home.

Police messages about crime, accidents and other similar matters are sent to the Press Bureau by teleprinter and telephone from all the 23 divisions and 176 stations in the Metropolitan Police district and are given to the Pressmen on duty in their own room.

The Press Bureau comprises, under the Public Information Officer, a Press Officer, four assistant Press Officers and two clerical officers. The Press Officers are always available to answer individual inquiries from newspapers, to arrange interviews with police personnel, and also to arrange visits by Press and photographic agencies, newsreels, broadcasters and authors to various police establishments.

Films, Broadcasts, Lectures

Liaison with the B.B.C. includes arranging for police officials to broadcast on matters of which they have expert knowledge, arranging broadcasts for feature programs on the work of Scotland Yard and other police establishments. Similar work is done with the newsreel companies. There was also complete cooperation, from the script writing stage onwards, in the making of two highly successful full-length feature films, "The Blue

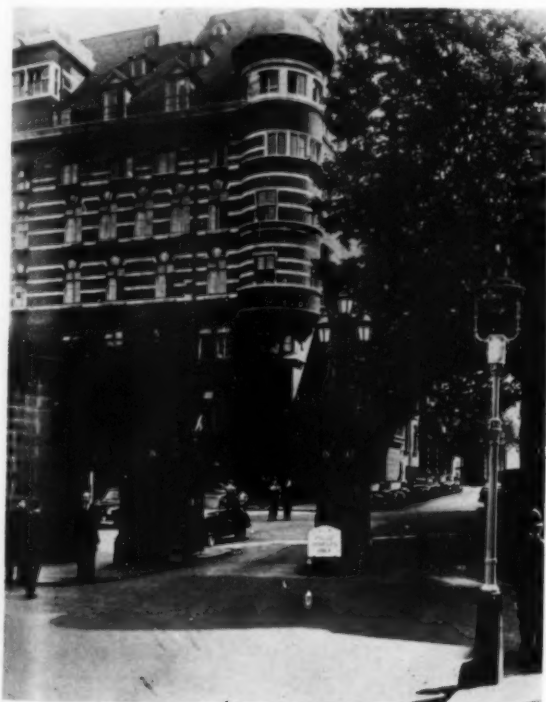
Lamp," and "Street Corner," the latter featuring aspects of the work of policewomen. Another film in preparation is based on the work of a Metropolitan Police dog and his handler.

In its direct relations with the public, the department arranges exhibitions of photographs and working models dealing with crime prevention and recruitment to the Force. Some of these displays are staged at major exhibitions, such as the National Radio Show; others are held in stores and cinema foyers. Additionally, about 300 lectures are given every year by police officers to clubs and small organizations. These are mainly concerned with police principles, organization, the work of Scotland Yard and how the public can help in the prevention of crime. A film made specially on this subject, showing some of the precautions householders and others can take against burglary and theft is in constant demand at such events, and has been televised.

Recruiting

The department is responsible for recruitment publicity such as posters displayed on railroad stations, and advertisements in the national and local Press. It is further responsible for the issue of police identification cards to Press and radio reporters and photographers, which carry a request to any officer to whom they are presented to give the holder any reasonable assistance. About 800 permanent cards are issued, but on great ceremonial occasions many additional temporary cards are issued. At the Coronation period, over 5,000 were issued.

The Information Department has built up goodwill between the police, the Press and the public to a marked degree, and its work is the subject of study by many overseas police forces. It is not content, however, to rest on laurels already won, but is always seeking new ways of encouraging public interest in police work and maintaining that confidence in members of the forces which is a bulwark of the democratic way of life.



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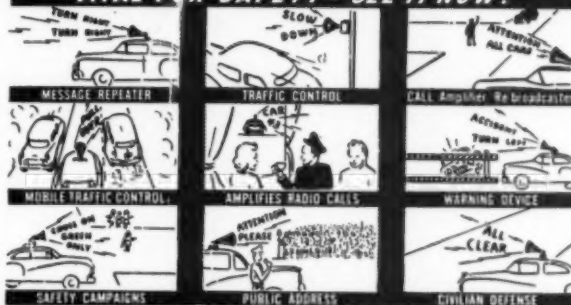
It's • PORTABLE
• MOBILE
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BE HEARD
1/2 MILE
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Installs
in 1 minute

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CONVENIENCE . . . ELIGIBLE FOR
F.C.D.A. MATCHING FUNDS.

VITAL FOR SAFETY - SEE IT NOW!



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777 MEEKER AVE., BROOKLYN 22, N. Y.

SALES AGENT'S and DISTRIBUTOR'S INQUIRIES INVITED!
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ANDERSON POLICE CRASH HELMET

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**MOTORCYCLE
OFFICERS**

Saves Lives

**Prevents
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Smart looking, lightweight, laminated fibreglas made
to withstand 2,000 lbs. impact.

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Law Enforcement Equipment

Dept. B. P.O. Box 649

Berkeley 9, Calif.

For further information circle #44 on Readers Service Card

On The Beat (From Page 17)

common sense and teamwork plays an important part in clearing out the traffic after the parade.

Follow Orders Closely. Basically, the policeman on a post after a parade should remember that the successful clearing of the area requires that he follow his orders. For example, if he is manning a corner and is told that after the parade is over he should let East and West traffic move through but permit no Southbound traffic, he must do just that. If he allows a single deviation, it may foul up a well planned operation.

A big problem is that in some departments, parades are a common assignment, and in others they are not, depending on the local situation. Therefore, it is very important for the men who get very little chance to do parade policing to be alert to these rules and practices, as well as to the orders of their superiors.

The Whole Job. It is important to remember that one officer on one parade post is doing the full range of police work. Further, he is doing this all at once—and in full view of hundreds of people. He is the police department in the eyes of the public. Whatever he does, he must do correctly and with a sense of public relations. Perhaps at no other time can he sell the police department so effectively.

Handling Violators. It oftens happens that some driver who thinks he has influence or position wants to do something uncalled for by the plan, such as to make a right turn at a time when the plan does not call for any right turns. He may live just a block down the street. The officer must be firm, cheery—and unyielding. By letting anyone have a special privilege he is not only tearing down respect for the department but may get that driver into a spot where cross traffic (and perhaps the parade, too) are tied up.

Similarly, in handling traffic after the parade, the officer must anticipate jams. He should watch very closely the conditions at the *next* corners and must be alert to what is happening outside his own sector or post. Usually, the plan does not work out literally and the officer must make some change—on the spot. Things may get jammed up at the post three blocks down, and back up traffic.

Take Drastic Action. The officer must not get rattled when drivers become impatient. Often, he must hold up traffic an extreme length of time in order to clean the parade route. As long as he is following the plan and as long as the parade (or other situation, after the actual parade passes) is going along well, he should not be disturbed.

Sometimes the officer who was supposed to turn off a given traffic light is not able to get there, and the short cycles of the normal light are making traffic pile up. Consistent with common sense and the general traffic pattern, the officer at an adjoining corner should be prepared to handle a large amount of backed-up traffic. He may have to leave his own and go to the unmanned, critical corner—perhaps to direct traffic in a manner contrary to the lights.

This is hard to do. It is very difficult to get the attention of drivers, to induce them to move through a red light. However, the officer should make his signals unmistakable and should be ready to step into the center or other key position to direct traffic. Actually, it is not as difficult as these paragraphs may indicate, because once you get a flow moving, the succeeding cars move right along—following your signals rather than the light itself.

Public Relations And Parades

We have already touched on the importance of selling your department while policing a parade. Several points need emphasis. For example, be sure to treat the spectators with courtesy and consideration—especially at parades where the spectators have children in the parade, as well as at parades where children are the principal spectators.

Watch The Details. For another example, be alert to proper saluting of the flag. When some small children march by with faltering steps, one of them carrying a United States flag all out of proportion to his size, be sure to snap to attention and render a sincere, "high-ball" salute, in the most approved manner. Children and parents alike will be impressed by your devotion to duty. Little things like this make real friends for the police. And besides, a good officer does all this simply because he is inherently patriotic—whether he thinks of it in just this way or not.

Another detail of public relations at parades is to give the spectators the information they request. They always want to know when the parade starts, what streets it turns down, what ceremonies follow, what happens after that. They may ask where so and so's band is, or how soon will a certain float pass by. If you have such information, give it cheerfully and accurately. If not, explain that you do not know.

We recall one parade where certain key units turned off and disbanded several blocks earlier than scheduled. The people who had been waiting for those units were extremely disappointed when the group failed to come by. Often, the police do not have the full information on such things. But if you do, and some person queries you, be sure to give him all the help you can. If you don't think this is important, just try explaining to an irate parent why the band didn't come by the main street instead of turning off at the square.

(Editor's note: Discussion of the handling of crowds other than parades will appear in the next chapter.)

Traffic Information by Remote Control

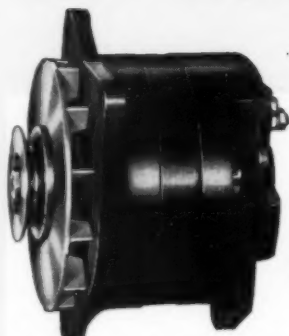
An announcement by Lieut. Louis D. Marchese, Commander of the Westport Barracks, Connecticut State Police shows again that science is bringing another weapon to bear on the problem of moving traffic safely and expeditiously over the Merritt Parkway.

A new installation will bring into the barracks complete and accurate information on the number of cars using the Parkway, (Norwalk Section) and the speeds at which they are travelling. The officer on duty at the Barracks will be able to keep track of changes in volume and speed of vehicle movements by observing the readings of dials which show this information with high accuracy. This monitoring system will be installed on an experimental basis.

The development is the product of the Automatic Signal Division of Eastern Industries, Inc., of Norwalk, Conn. working in cooperation with the Connecticut State Police, State Highway Department and the Merritt Parkway Commission. The principals of modern radar and electronics are employed to give the police a "remote surveillance."

Leece-Neville

12 VOLT ALTERNATORS FOR YOUR '56 CARS



**L-N
Standard
Alternator**

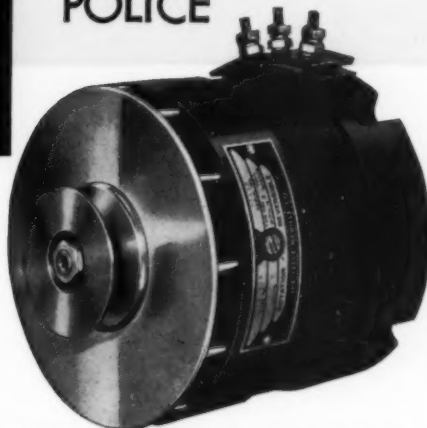
This is the 12 volt version of the latest L-N Alternator, that actually costs less than "extra" output d.c. generators. Typical Leece-Neville quality. Output: 50 amps at 12 volts (equal to 100 amps at 6 volts).

THE ORIGINAL AC-DC GENERATING SYSTEM —RECOGNIZED EVERYWHERE

Since 1946, hundreds of city police, state patrol and sheriffs' departments have made L-N Alternators the standard. These include Police Departments of Atlanta, Boston, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Montreal, New York, Pittsburgh, and Toronto.



POLICE



L-N Heavy-Duty Alternator

This 12 volt L-N Alternator is mechanically the same as the familiar Type 5058, the 6 volt, 95 ampere L-N Alternator that has been proved on thousands of police cars since 1946. It delivers up to 60 amps at 12 volts (equal to 120 amps at 6 volts). L-N Transformer for 110 volt current can be attached.

EITHER the Standard or the Heavy-Duty Alternator will give your '56 cars all the famous advantages of the Leece-Neville a.c.-d.c. generating system, including: 1- Fully charged batteries - *always* 2- Constant voltage for better communication, longer life of radio components 3- Unequalled reliability and freedom from breakdown. *Be sure to specify Leece-Neville on your '56 cars.*

There are many more advantages to Leece-Neville Alternators. If your present cars are not Leece-Neville equipped, send for all the facts and name of your L-N Distributor. Write The Leece-Neville Company, Cleveland 3, Ohio. *Distributors in principal cities . . . Service Stations everywhere.*

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ALTERNATOR SYSTEMS



D.C. GENERATORS



CRANKING MOTORS



REGULATORS



SWITCHES



SMALL MOTORS

For further information circle #39 on Readers Service Card

Fine Collector

The American Bank Equipment Company at 5408 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is marketing a completely automatic curbstone traffic court, known as the "Collectall," replete with a clicking collector of fines that issues a perforated receipt.

This quiet, efficient little sidewalk J. P. saves motorists the embarrassment, time and trouble of going to court. The machine looks much like the parking meter so familiar to motorists—can be placed on each corner of a city block to eliminate costly courts or collection headquarters where parking violators must go to pay for their lapses.

The mechanics of the "Collectall" are simple. A policeman places a specially designed parking violation ticket on the offender's car. The ticket is six and a half inches long and two inches wide and has a two-inch receipt stub



at the right end. The stub is about three inches high, forming a shoulder on the ticket. Both ends of the ticket bear a serial number.

Instructions on the ticket are:

Pay Fine In Collection Meter Located On Corner

1. Insert ticket in Meter to Shoulder.
2. Deposit One Half Dollar or Two Quarters in Proper Slot in Meter.
3. Crank Lever—Then Release.
4. Remove Receipted Ticket. Retain Ticket for Your Protection.

Ticket Must Be Paid Within 5 Days

When the lever handle is cranked after the coins are inserted in the "Collectall" the one end of the ticket bearing the serial number is cut off and retained in the collection box and the receipt stub, with the same serial number is perforated *Paid*. The motorist retains the receipt.

This little curbstone courthouse is made of cast aluminum with an attractive painted gray finish and is about 11 inches high, 6-½ inches deep and about 6-½ inches wide. It can be mounted either on the same sidewalk post as a parking meter or alone on its own post. It can also be situated in

lobbies of commercial buildings or banks. The machine can be set to handle fines of from 25 cents up—all in silver. For additional information, circle No. 93 on Reader Service Card.

Portable Flasher

Neo-Flasher Manufacturing Co., 3210 Valhalla Drive, Burbank, California announces the introduction of a portable of permanent standard 8% lens model "Stop and Caution," battery operated, flashing light. The Neo-Flasher 5-100 was designed by the manufacturer to control traffic where



the high cost of wiring has heretofore prevented installation of a flashing, warning light. For example, a flashing school crossing sign is available with wheels for portable application to be used during the school crossing hours, or a flashing "Dangerous Curve" sign can be installed where power is not available. The Neo-Flasher 5-100 is constructed with cast iron battery case. Sign standard screws into the hinged lid of the battery case for easy access. For permanent installation, the battery case is bolted to the concrete foundation by use of 4 screws. The hinged lid makes changing of battery quick and easy for recharging. A lock can be provided for insurance against vandalism.

The 5-100 is completely weatherproof and economical to operate. Tests indicate it will flash for 750 hours (30 days and nights) on two standard storage batteries, without recharging. Visibility rating is well over one mile. The lens is available in Red for "Stop" and Amber for "Caution." The exterior case dimension is 10½" square. The 5-100 is equipped with gas vapor tube and will never burn out. It is constructed of aluminum housing and hinged door.

For further information circle #96 on Readers Service Card.

Audio Hailer

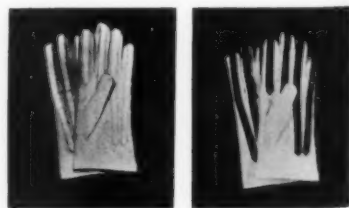
Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. manufacturers and designers of crime detection equipment are now including a new self contained power megaphone in their line of equipment. The new Audio Hailer is one of the most powerful electronic amplifiers available. It is an all in one,



rugged, weatherproof unit with no wires that amplifies the human voice 1000 times. No warm up period is necessary, instant start with a trigger switch in the pistol grip handle. The unit weighs 5½ pounds. For further information circle #97 on Readers Service Card.

Scotchlite Safety Glove

Charles Greenblatt, 3L Center Market Place, New York 13, N. Y. are the national distributors for the Lehr Glove Company, Gloversville, N. Y. They announce the marketing of a new white cotton double woven traffic glove which has been especially designed for night traffic duty. Four strips of scotchlite are stitched directly to the palm and back of this glove.



When these gloves are worn by an officer on night traffic duty the headlights of an approaching car are reflected from the glove. These gloves are designed primarily to make the officer more conspicuous when directing night traffic. The use of this glove will do much to prevent the accidental running down of officers on night duty. Available in both men's and women's sizes the gloves retail at \$3.75 per pair and are hand washable. For further information circle #57 on Reader Service Card.

A New Auto Camera Tripod

The Jewett Manufacturing Company, 201 Del Mar Place, San Gabriel, California is manufacturing a new camera tripod called the Triangle J Autopod. The primary Triangle J Autopod unit features a vibration damping base for either a still camera or a motion picture camera. This new damping base eliminates the difficulties heretofore encountered in taking photographs from a moving car because of motion and vibration. The autopod is attached to the instrument panel by means of clamps and requires no drilling or cutting, it supports the camera so that it can be aimed and can shoot pictures through the windshield. The manufacturer reports that the Autopod is strong enough to sup-



port any type of camera weighing less than 25 pounds without auxiliary bracing.

A special feature of the Autopod is that the camera, pan-head and adjustable elevating post can be removed from the automobile fixture by loosening one knurled nut and the whole camera and control unit transferred to any substantial professional model tripod by means of an adapter tube screwed into the camera locking nut of the tripod. For further information circle No. 94 on Readers Service Card.

Emergency Alarm

A new type of hand-held emergency "Guard Horn" which can be heard more than 1,000 feet was announced today by the Falcon Alarm Co., Inc., of Summit, N. J.

Company spokesmen said the new self-powered units are designed for added protection of policemen, guards, firemen, watchmen, miners, payroll messengers and persons in other hazardous jobs who require self-contained signaling devices.

The pound-and-a-half units are powered by DuPont's harmless "Freon" and will deliver about 180 seconds of intermittent warning blasts before re-

quiring refilling. Field tests show that the Guard Horn's sound reaches a volume of 110 decibels, 25 louder than required in approved fire alarm systems.



The Guard Horns consist of four-inch-long steel cylinders topped by specially-engineered horn assemblies. Finger-operated toggle switches control the flow of Freon through diaphragm-type horns and may be locked into full open position for sustained operation. The units are equipped with special clips so they may be worn on workers' belts.

Falcon's new Guard Horns are packed with two Freon-filled cylinders and one interchangeable horn assembly in each carton. The company suggests that cylinders be returned to the factory or sent to qualified refrigera-

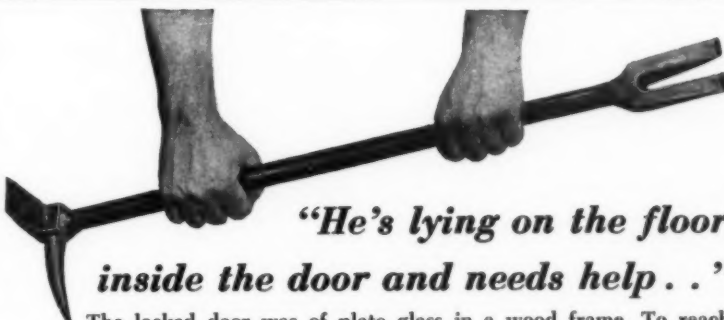
tion servicemen for inexpensive recharging as they become empty. For further information circle #95 on Readers Service Card.

New Mirror

The Sta-Dri Product Company of 147-47 Sixth Avenue, Whitestone 57, L. I., N. Y., is manufacturing a pano-



ramic mirror which is designed to clip on the inside mirror of all cars. The mirror measures fourteen inches across and clamp securely in seconds to all present mirrors. The new mirror gives maximum all around vision through large wrap around car windows, which gives a full true reflection of all traffic behind the automobile in non-glare mirror glass. Price is \$1.98 with clips included. For further information circle #79 on Readers Service Card.



The locked door was of plate glass in a wood frame. To reach the man suffering from a heart attack, it had to be opened without showering him with broken glass. The HALLIGAN TOOL® was the answer. The "most important tool in the patrol car" quickly was used to force entry and one more life was saved.

The HALLIGAN TOOL is 30" long, a steel bar weighing 8½ lbs. and does the work of an axe, hook, punch and chisel and a claw hook.

Write M. A. HALLIGAN

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For further information circle #15 on Readers Service Card

**NOW!... THE COAT
THAT'S DESIGNED FOR
GREATER SAFETY!
NEW POLICE RAINCOAT**

by **Sawyer**



**IN HIGH VISIBILITY
YELLOW
(or black)**

● Regular weight for colder climates . . . lightweight for warmer areas.

● Sizes to fit all policemen . . . lightweight coats to fit all policewomen.

● Coated inside as well as outside with choice of Rubber or Neoprene Latex. Guaranteed 100% waterproof . . . will not peel.

● Seams guaranteed not to leak or come apart.

● Lighter in weight but tougher — more pliable, flexible — easier to work in.

● Will fold or roll neatly . . . more compactly.

● Will not mildew even if folded damp.

● Snap closures in front, bottom vent in rear — larger arm sockets permit free movement — larger cut-through slash pockets accommodate bulky books — no lining to snag on firearms.

Cap-covers to match . . . three sizes — S-M-L



THE H. M. SAWYER & SON CO.
20 Thorndike St. Cambridge, Mass.

For further information circle #26 on R. S. Card

(Continued from Page 5)

as to fabric design, manufacture and fit.

6. Periodic inspection of police uniforms so they can be properly maintained.
7. Competent cleaning and repair service maintenance.
8. Control of the police uniform sales by the local merchant to insure that he is purchasing and stocking specified items from reputable manufacturers in accordance with police regulations.
9. The inclusion in request for bids, by cities for police uniforms to bonafide manufacturers, a proviso that the successful bidder establish a reputable local merchant as his representative.
10. Policewomen uniform contracts should be awarded only to these companies who are qualified to manufacture women's uniforms in a strictly women's shop, cut on women's patterns by qualified women's designers.
11. Establishment of a uniform committee comprising of police, city officials and the representatives of uniform manufacturers, and woolen mills, to establish correct standards, specifications.
12. Where problems of women's police uniforms are concerned, a committee comprising Police women, women's uniform manufacturers, woolen mills, should be consulted so that the police women's uniforms will be designed flattering to the female figure and practical as well.

Uniforms deserve such careful attention, for the uniform is the first element in police authority.

News and Notes

Fewer Stop Signs

A comprehensive survey of stop signs and stop streets was made by the engineering division of San Francisco's Traffic Department. A total of 160 fewer stop signs were recommended according to the **International City Manager's Association**. It recommended removing 400 stop signs from their present location and putting 240 of them at new locations, thus making the decrease of 160.

The division also favored (1) replacement of 500 stop signs by signs saying "Yield right of way," (2) replacement of 625 stop signs with traffic signals and (3) retention of 900 stop signs in their present location.

Police Ratio to Population

New statistics gathered by the **International City Managers' Association** show that all United States over 10,000 population have an average of 1.46 policemen for each 1,000 people. This is a slight increase in every population

BECAUSE THEY DEMAND THE BEST

Over 300 Police Forces
are now wearing . . .

BEST UNIFORMS

Superbly Hand Tailored
**POLICE
UNIFORMS**
made of finest quality materials.
Styled for handsome appearance
and long wear. Every design detail
in accordance with police
specifications.
Send us your "specs" and we'll
send you descriptive literature.

Specialists in Municipal Uniforms —
Police, Fire and other City Departments

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For further information circle #63 on R. S. Card

group over the past five years.

The report in the 1955 Municipal Year Book shows the number of policemen for each 1,000 population ranges from 1.39 in cities of 10,000 to 2.38 for cities over 500,000.

The number of police on traffic duty in the United States cities over 10,000 ranges from 2,253 traffic policemen in New York City to the one traffic patrolman reported by nine cities.



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

"Keep Cool"

A Few Thoughts on
Summer Uniform Wear

MARK TWAIN ONCE REMARKED that "Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it." If the humorist were living today he would see the many ways man is "doing" something about living comfortably in spite of hot summer weather. Commonplace in our everyday living are air conditioning units and numerous types of electric fans which circulate air and eliminate the discomfort of hot weather. As new homes are being built, provisions for air conditioning are being made. Even as one goes riding in their own car, it may be as air conditioned as a plane or train.

Nor are we humans content with just preparing against the humid weather but a few specialists have gone a step further and are actually changing the weather. Man has learned a few tricks about seeding the clouds to make it rain on a hot parched earth.

For many years styles in men's clothing changed very little, but, in the past five years there has been a definite trend toward the "casual" wear. Science has produced new lightweight synthetic fabrics for summer wear and fashion designers have given much thought to wearing apparel comfort.

Although these innovations to coolness have received the endorsement of the majority, in most communities the policeman still stands in the broiling sun directing traffic, in the same uniform which is used for his winter wear.

There may be several reasons for this situation. Reason number one may well be that the average citizen does not concern himself with the comfort of his policeman. Just as long as he is neat looking and reflects the orderliness of the community he will be taken for granted. BUT . . . just the moment his dress becomes sloppy and his appearance below the citizen's idea of standardness, he will voice his objections. He requires that his policeman possess the dignity required of a representative of the community.

Of recent years there have appeared publicity releases saying "What the well-dressed policeman will wear" and a snappy looking young patrolman is shown in a pith helmet and Bermuda shorts, open

(Next Page—3rd Column)

Crusade For Sensible Summerwear

WHILE MANY WERE DOING their Christmas shopping, we were thinking about this special issue in which we feature Spring and Summer 1956 Uniforms. Contacting the many fabric manufacturers and the uniform and shirt makers, we asked in a questionnaire what they had to offer for law enforcement officers. Inasmuch as a badge is a very important part of attire, we included them in our survey. As we did in our last Uniform Issue, each firm will be followed by a code letter. This letter indicates the items which the firm makes or sells: A; Fabrics and materials B; Uniforms C; Jackets D; Trousers E; Shirts F; Caps G; Rainwear H; Shoes I; Belts J; Insignia Patches K; Helmets L; Socks M; Accessories N; Badges.

S. Abrahams & Co., Inc., Broad and Ridge Sts., Cadillac Bldg., Philadelphia 23, Pa., writes as follows: "We feel that we have something of unusual interest to offer to Police Departments for their summertime use. At the IACP Conference here in our city we showed a model of our summer uniform which consists of a Pith Helmet, Short Sleeve open-neck Shirt, Bermuda Walking Shorts (made of Dacron and Wool

feature Dacron-Wool blends which are cool and long wearing. Delivery in about 10 days. Code A.

Badger Shirt Co., 1125 Sixth Street, Racine, Wisc., announce that beginning in March they will operate on a new policy. They will be in a position to serve departments direct through a newly established Uniform Department. Because of the continued growth in the demand for non-stock styles and colors they will specialize in group orders for police shirts of styles and colors away from the usual routine . . . in all types of fabrics. They welcome inquiries. Code E.

Bancroft Cap Co., Framingham, Mass., offer a light weight, washable plastic top cap. They say it is 30% lighter than any other policeman's cap. It has a removable top which is made of ventilated Nylon mesh—has a Vinyl visor which won't crack or chip. Sells for \$4.50—discounts for quantities. Code F.

Basch Cap Co., 658 Washington St., Boston 11, Mass. Code F.

Bell Uniform and Cap Co., 808 Prairie, Houston, Texas. Code B-F.

Best Uniform Co., 305 East Fordham Rd., New York 58, N. Y., are featuring short sleeve summer shirts with removable buttons and convertible collars. Delivery in May. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-K-M-N.

Blackinton, V. H. & Co., Inc., North Attleboro, Mass., manufacture all types of high quality badges. Code N.

Bradford Cap Co., 9 Beach St., Boston, Mass. Code F.

Brooks Uniform Co., Inc., 75 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y. Code B.

Brunssen, George, Co., 104 Bleeker St., New York 12, N. Y. Code F.

Charlottesville Woolen Mills, P.O. Box 18, Charlottesville, Va., feature a 50% Dacron-50% Wool lightweight tropical—high tenail strength cloth which retains crease. Immediate delivery. Code A.

Chicago Uniform & Cap Co., 162 North Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill. Code B-F.

Cleary Uniform Co., 144 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Code B.

Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Co., Edward Jacobs, Agent, 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code A.

Creighton Shirt Co., 67 Franklin St., New Haven, Conn., feature police short sleeve uniform shirts made of poplin fabric by Reeves. Open collar shirts can be worn with or without ties—comfortable short



or all-wool Tropical), and cotton knee-length socks."

"It is our belief that with the Air Force adopting Walking Shorts and with civilian dress adding the extra impetus—the time has come in humid and temperate climates for the Police Department to adopt this uniform. These uniforms have been used with wide acceptance throughout the Far East for many years without any stigma whatsoever."

"The outstanding attributes are readily seen in that the Pith Helmet affords shade over the entire head—rather than merely the front of the face, as does the normal Policeman's cap. It also acts to protect the wearer from rain and wind. The short sleeve shirt allows maximum ventilation but still affords a presentable appearance. The Bermuda Shorts are neat because of the dacron and wool blend and, of course are cool and comfortable to wear. The full length Bermuda Socks are made of cotton and being porous are also cool."

Abrahams sells the following: Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-K-M-N.

Ace Uniform Co., 126 Market St., Newark, N. J., has a special on summer police pants—9-10 oz Tropical Worsted—lightest weight all wool @ \$15.50 each—Delivery 4 weeks after order arrives. Also summer caps of 9-10 oz Tropical Worsted \$3.75 each—4 weeks delivery. Code B-C-D-E-F.

Amerotron Corp., 1407 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y., are fabric manufacturers and



sleeve models. Long sleeve police shirts, poplin fabric have shoulder straps—badge holder and two flap pockets (These details may also be obtained with the short sleeve model. Samples of color swatches are available at no charge. Just write for them. Code E.

Crusade For Sensible Summerwear

Dallas Uniform Cap & Emblem Mfg. Co., 2925 Commerce, Dallas, Texas. Code F.
Dawson Company, 1843 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio. Code N.
Dros, Ted, 225 Fourth Ave., New York 3, New York. Code A.



Crossing
Guard Hat
by
Kantor
& Co.

DuBois & Son, A., Inc., 17 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y., have in stock complete uniforms made of Dacron-Wool in serge and tropicals. Shipment is immediate. Code B-C-D-E.
Elsner, Sigmund, Co., Red Bank, New Jersey. Code B.
Fechheimer Bros. Co., 4th & Pike Sts., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, feature 50% wool-50% Dacron 8½ oz Tropical Trousers that are made to measure. These trousers are light in weight, have excellent crease retention and have great durability. Summer shirts with open collar and short sleeves are also made to measure. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-N.
Feldman Cap Co., 1010 17th St., Denver 2, Colo. Code F.
Forbes Stamp Co., 232 Ottawa Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids 2, Mich. Code N.
Franklin Worsted Co., G & Vernango St., Philadelphia, Pa., are the manufacturers of fabrics and are featuring a 2 ply 64's quality, 100% worsted 9½ oz Tropical Fabric at \$3.40 with delivery time up to 8 weeks. Also in their 702 Range is a 2 ply 50% worsted-50% Dacron 8 oz cloth at \$3.45 with 6-8 weeks delivery. The Panama Tropical a 7 oz fabric sells for \$3.25. Mr. David E. Singer of 40 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y., is sales representative. Code A.
Gelhaar Uniform Co., 1228-32 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo. Code B.
Gemco, Inc., 395 Fourth Ave., New York 16, New York. Code F-I-J-K-L-M-N.
Gerber Mfg. Co., 1600 West 6th St., Mishawaka, Ind. Code B.
Goldstein, Jeff, Inc., 387 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code B.
Goodall Rubber Co., Whitehead Rd., Trenton, New Jersey. Code G.
Grossman, M. H., Inc., 1035 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. Code F.
H & K Uniform Co., 95 West Palisade Ave., Englewood, New Jersey, offers 8 oz Dacron and Wool Police Trousers, navy blue police shadecloth in stock. They also have 8 oz Dacron & Wool police shirts. Lightweight police caps available with ventilated braid—band of Dacron cloth and soutache cost \$3.25. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-M-N.
Hamlin Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 914, Greensboro 1, N. C. Puts names or emblems on belt buckles at \$24.00 per doz.
Hanson Co., The C. H., 303 West Erie St., Chicago 10, Ill. Code N. Delivery, two weeks and up.
Highway Outfitting Co., Inc., 3 East 28th St., New York 16, N. Y., specialize in police and firemen uniforms. Delivery in four to six weeks. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-J-M-N.

Hirsch-Tyler Co., 10th & Berks St., Philadelphia 22, Pa. Code B-F-E.
Hyman, Jack, 17 Eldridge St., New York, N. Y. Code N.
Imperial Cap Works, Inc., 1337 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. Code F.
Kantor & Co., M. G., 40 West 37th St., New York 18, N. Y., manufacture Police-women and Crossing Guard Hats that feature interchangeable crowns so that they may be used in season. These crowns may be dry cleaned so the hat may always look like new. The cost is \$11 each and are used by police departments in Nassau County, N. Y. and throughout the country. Code F.
Keystone Uniform Cap Co., 1007 Market St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Code F.
Kohler Mfg Co., Edw., 104 East Mason St., Milwaukee, Wisc. Code F.
Lankford, T. S. & Sons, P.O. Box 1360, Abilene, Texas, manufactures poplin shirts—regular or convertible—Gray lot 74. Blue lot 92—double pocket flapped and buttoned long tail—serged reinforcement with badge and shoulder straps—priced at \$4.35. Cramerton Cotton Pants in blue or gray have double seams reinforced pockets—preshrunk and fast colors. The cost of these trousers—\$5.70 with stripe. Delivery two to three weeks. Code B-C-D-E-F.
Lavigne, Inc., Donald S., 29 S.E.1st Ave., Miami, Fla. Code B.
Leitner Uniforms, 43 Bayard St., New York 13, N. Y., offer all wool tropical weight police trousers at \$1.00 each with immediate delivery. Navy blue rayon tropical-crease resistant police shirts are available for immediate delivery and are priced at \$6.00. Low cut—double sole—Goodyear welt John-sonian "Guide Step" Shoes are priced at \$10.00. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-L-M-N.
Liepsner & Co., H. C., 1513 Oak Street, Kansas City 8, Mo. Code N.
Maier-Lavaty Co., 315 South Peoria, Chicago 7, Ill., feature a lightweight—porous mesh Nylon—detachable top, washable police cap. Cost is \$3.95 with special prices for quantities. This company has a "Bargain"



package which consists of cap, 3 shirts & trousers for \$29.75—delivery time is three weeks. The shirts are mercerized combed poplin—white—and the trousers are of Dacron and Wool Tropical Weight. Code B-C-D-E-F-J-M-N.
Mair Uniform Co., 11 West 25th St., New York, N. Y. Code B.
Marathon Rubber Products Co., 510 Sherman St., Wausau, Wisc. Code G.
Meade Textiles, Inc., Woonsocket, R. I., has a 4 to 8 weeks delivery on 7-7½ oz Tropical Worsted at \$3.35 per yard. They also have the 9-9½ oz tropical which has shape retaining characteristics and is priced at \$3.32½ per yard. Code A.

Keep Cool (From Page 25)
collar and short sleeved shirt. No doubt that would be an ideal summer uniform but until the day when 85% of the citizens use that as accepted dress a policeman will do well to avoid being a pioneer of men's fashions. Such a uniform is fine for the policeman in Bermuda where that type of garb is not the least bit unusual.

Shorts are being worn in certain of the Air Force Bases and the public is gradually being acclimated to men in uniforms which are "casual wear."

LAW and ORDER is interested in seeing comfortable, well-dressed policemen who do not have the advantages of an air cooled headquarters or a beat that is a block of cooled theaters. To give an idea of what is being done we scouted around and found many interesting facts.

We wrote to Oscar Lange of the Badger Shirt Company out in Racine, Wisconsin and asked him to tell us a little about the "trend." Rather than to digest his letter here it is verbatim:

Shirts

"Insofar as our experience is concerned the summer shirt idea is only about 4 or 5 years old. It was almost unanimously opposed by department heads primarily because the vision of hairy and tattooed arms and chests violate the esthetic senses. Gradually and in the smaller cities first, a compromise was reached when the convertible collar was accepted—usually with the provision that the first button below the collar be spaced so as to fasten about 1½" below the collar button and permitting at most only a wisp or two of curly chest matting to see the sunshine.

"Some departments require that a four-in-hand necktie be worn regardless of whether the collar be closed to the top or to this first lower button; we know of no Chief or Inspector who will permit more than the top, or collar button to be opened.

"I know of only one large city Police Department that accepts the elbow length sleeves, but several permit a double turnback of the cuff; however, several State Police Departments have adopted light weight wool or wool/synthetic blends in the convertible collar, short sleeve style.

"The favorite fabric for city police is still the 2x1 combed yarn poplin although there is a constant search-

(Continued on Page 28)

5 important reasons for specifying Amerotron's† Dacron*-Wool blend UNIFORM FABRIC

FOR
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TRANSIT WORKERS
PUBLIC WORKS
EMPLOYEES



This imprint tells you it is genuine Amerotron Fabric. It is imprinted on every yard. Look for it on the uniform you buy.

- 1 Superior crease-resistance
- 2 Retains shape and crease longer
- 3 Pressing and maintenance costs come down 50-75%
- 4 Critical points, such as cuffs, pockets, elbows wear longer
- 5 Greater longevity, the smart appearance of garment lasts as long as the garment.

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From fibre to fabric  Amerotron serves America

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ALSO MAKES ALL WOOL
FABRICS
IN ALL WEIGHTS
ALL WEAVES
FOR EVERY UNIFORM
PURPOSE

To get the information for your uniform needs, send this coupon today.

Uniform Fabrics Division, Amerotron Corporation, 1407 Broadway, New York 18

Dept.
LO-2

Send samples of your Superior Dacron-Wool fabrics in ☐ Tropical ☐ Serge
☐ Gabardine in ☐ Standard Blue ☐ French Blue ☐ Blue Gray ☐ Tan
Send samples of all wool uniform fabrics (state color, weave, weight)

Name and Title _____

Firm or Dept. _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

†Formerly American Woolen Co.
*Dacron-DuPont trademark

For further information circle #65 on Readers Service Card

Crusade For Sensible Summerwear

Meier & Co., A. G., 205 West Monroe St., Chicago 6, Ill., has made to measure Dacron & Wool and also Tropical Worsted shirts that sell for \$16.50. Delivery is about 4 weeks. Lightweight trousers of Tropical Worsted or light weight gabardine are from \$16.00 to \$20.00. Lightweight caps with detachable tops for easy cleaning cost \$4.50 and require 10 days delivery. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-M-N.

Merson Uniform Co., 254 Canal St., New York, N. Y. Code B.

Metcalf Brothers & Co., Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y., have been making uniform cloth for half a century. Their cloths have received the Seal of Quality from the U. S. Testing Co., Inc. and the Metcalf Gold Seal is stamped on the back of the material. For summerwear the 386-10 P & F Tropical Worsted is suggested—Stocked dyed for uniformity of shade—priced at \$3.30 a yard. Available after April. Also available after April is the Dacron and Wool Tropical, 120 blue, light in weight, holds crease and shape, 8 oz. Priced at \$3.00 per yard. Code A.

Mid-City Uniform Cap Co., 2330 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill. Code F.

National Uniform Exchange, 308 W. Redwood St., Baltimore 1, Md. Code B.

Nielsen-Rionda, Inc., 40 John St., New York 38, N. Y., make badges which have the following features: Solid flat backs, silver fused coat and cap, Center emblems and numbers,—guaranteed for 10 years against separating from badge body. Delivery time about two weeks. Code N.

Opper Uniform Company, 1378 West 6th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-K-M-N.

Pasquale, B. & Co., 654 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. Code B.

Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co., 224 East 8th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Code B.

Philadelphia Uniform Co., Inc., 8th Ave. & Harry St., Conshohocken, Pa. Code B.

One-In-Hand Tie Co., 16th Ave. So. at 4th, Clinton 1, Iowa, have developed a uniform tie which just snaps on and is ideal for summer wear because it has no neck band.

S/396 Dacron and Cotton Poplin is sold at \$1.27½ a yard and has the feature of being washable to "drip dry." Four weeks delivery. Code E.

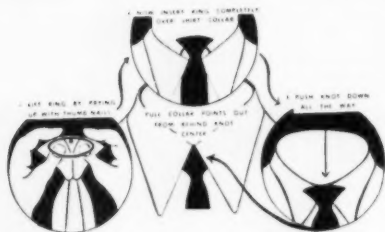
Russell Uniform Co., 192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y., announce a neat and comfortable summer uniform consisting of fast-color Poplin shirt (blue or gray) short or long sleeves optional,—Tropical Worsted



or lightweight serge trousers, ventilated summer cap and tie. Catalogue and prices sent on request. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-M-N.

Royal Uniforms, 257 4th Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code B.

Sawyer & Son, The H. M. Co., (Div. of Sawyer-Tower, Inc.) of Cambridge, Mass., manufacturer lightweight—roomy—"Frog" brand rainwear. They have perfected a method of building identification insignia right into the coating of their raincoats. The insignia is indestructible and is guaranteed for the life of the garment. It is what they call their "Stayon" stencil and is not applique but an actual process, exclusive with this manufacturer. The accompanying illustration shows a 1 color



The tie is already a unit that can be put on or taken off in a jiffy as needed and when convertible shirts are worn during the hot months the weather can govern if the shirt is to be open necked or closed. The tie can be worn or quickly placed in your pocket. Price is \$1.00.

Plymouth Rock Shirt Co., 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., suggests for summerwear the Plymouth "Officer's Club" sanforized, half sleeve regulation Police Shirt with badge tab & epaulettes with convertible collar and long tails. They also have long sleeve P D shirts Burton—Glengwell—Simpson Poplins. Price \$33.00 to \$54.00 per doz. Immediate delivery. Code E.

Reed's Sons, Jacob, 2 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa. Code B.

Reese, S. H., 57 Warren St., N. Y. Code N. Badges.

Reeves Brothers, Inc., 1071 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y., are manufacturers of the Burton Combed Poplin material which is used for the making of Police Shirts. Priced at 60c a yard—4 weeks delivery. Also their



dark blue insignia contrasting well on the "high visibility yellow" Sawyer coat. This identification is also excellent for school safety patrol raincoats because of the "official" identification which the insignia provides. Code G.

Keep Cool (From Page 26)
ing about for a suitable cotton fabric, but of lighter weight and more porosity for summer. Rayons haven't won wide acceptance, regardless of porosity because the nature of the fiber is such that it retains perspiration moisture too long. Insofar as comfort is concerned this matter of evaporation is highly important and while wool is comparatively expensive, originally and from a cleaning standpoint, it is most comfortable in most climates because of the high degree of evaporation it offers. Cotton is economical in original cost and launderability and is superior to any of the synthetic and miracle fibres in this regard. The 50% wool 50% Dacron blend is currently gaining somewhat in popularity; it appears that use of Dacron permits a lighter fabric construction with the same or perhaps a greater life expectancy—but it remains to be seen if the wearer is as happy with half the amount of wool to absorb and evaporate his perspiration; the cost is about the same as for the all wool fabric.

"As a result of this experimenting with styles the shirt manufacturers are confronted with the problem of anticipating what will be wanted from season to season. Carrying a stock of perhaps six basic colors in conventional style is now passé—what is needed in addition is a duplication of each in both the long sleeve and short sleeve convertible collar models. (Incidentally, some Chiefs see red at the mere mention of 'sport' collar and I've learned to use the description term 'convertible.')"

"Another important and very notable trend is the desire by many departments to adopt styles or colors away from the commonplace or routine of stock garments that can be readily bought and worn by non-police people,—crossing guards, factory guards, night watchmen, etc. Usually a contrasting color of trim, (shoulder straps, or pocket flaps to match a trouser stripe) are wanted, but often the entire shirt will be more elaborately styled in addition."

To see what else could be added to what Mr. Lange had said we traveled to Reading, Pa. for a visit with Sig Lurio of the Wide Awake Shirt Co. His company makes mostly cotton shirts and do not sell them directly to police departments but to dealers throughout the country. It is interesting to note that the most popular color is gray. Next in de-
(Continued on Page 30)

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Now . . . a lightweight uniform with extra durability, built-in neatness



Blending "Dacron" with wool is the secret. It makes possible a handsome, lightweight uniform with all the durability of a heavier uniform! Rugged "Dacron"* assures long wear at elbows, cuffs and pockets. And what a difference it makes in neatness! These uniforms *naturally* resist wrinkles . . . *naturally* retain their press and shape—even in wet weather!

Your men will find it easy and economical to keep a neat professional appearance with uniforms of "Dacron" polyester fiber and wool. Maintenance costs are reduced because pressing is less frequent and spots can be easily removed. And the extra durability of these uniforms means fewer replacements.

Made in tropical weights, these uniforms will help keep your men cool and comfortable indoors or out. Why not give them the practical, stay-neat benefits of "Dacron"? Be sure to check your supplier soon.

For further information circle #23 on Readers Service Card

DACRON

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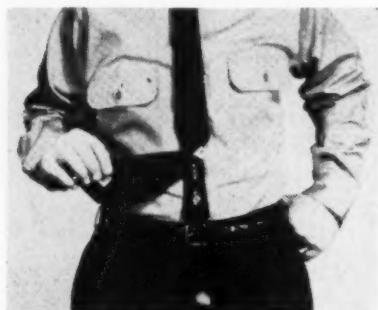
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Textile Fibers Department
Wilmington 98, Delaware

*"Dacron" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its polyester fiber.
 Du Pont makes fibers, not the fabrics or uniform shown here.

Crusade For Sensible Summerwear

Schreter and Sons, Inc., A, 16 South Eutaw St., Baltimore 1, Md., has something new in a uniform tie. It is an ingenious design to hold both the tie and shirt in place. It is called the "Button Down" tie and is 100% Dacron which is washable and light in weight. This Button Down tie is ideal for summerwear as it can not flap or go out of place. The tie is tied in the



normal manner, there is a loop label which is attached to the back of the large end of the tie. The small end is slipped through the loop label and then one of the button-holes is attached to a button on the shirt. This is particularly adaptable for summertime when jackets are not worn by officers. Code Ties.

Service Manufacturing Co., Inc., 120 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y., specializes in leather and plastic wear. Code H-I-M.

Simpson Sons & Co., 40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y. Code A.

Smith & Bennett, 19 Kingston St., Boston 11, Mass. Code B.

Smith, Caleb B. & Son, 300 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code B.

Smith-Gray Corp., 196 Lexington Ave., New York 15, N. Y., shows Style P60 battle jacket—plain or swing back. An ideal jacket to wear in cool spring days or nights. Code U.



Some's Uniforms, P.O. Box 87, Route 1, Jersey City, N. J., suggest their spring special, model 600 dress blouse 15-15½ oz regulation all wool serge. Delivery is two weeks. Navy blue regulation uniform shirts, form fitted pleated breast pockets long sleeve in Nylon, Rayon or Gabardine. Immediate delivery. Also Elbeco Brand short sleeve shirts with shoulder straps—two breast pockets—badge tab—full cut, sanforized and vat dyed are always in stock. Code B-C-D-E-F-K.

Special Order Mrg. Co., 3417 Octavia Street, New Orleans 25, La., manufacture lightweight summer police trousers. Shown in the illustration is style #301—made from two ply rayon tropical. An average pair of trousers weighs less than one pound but in spite of its weight, wearing quality is long lasting. These are ready for delivery and all they need to know is your waist



and inseam measurement. Prices at \$6.75 for one pair, discounts are given for larger quantities. Also ready for immediate delivery is Style #701SS summer Soulette Poplin shirts in grey or blue with shoulder straps and badge tab. Order by neck size—each \$4.45—quantity price is less. Short sleeve shirts without shoulder strap and badge tab sell for \$2.95 each. Code E. Stanbury & Co., 720 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo., suggest their lightweight uniforms



consisting of short sleeve shirt & matching trousers in washable cottons or tropical worsted; wide color choice. The shirt is a convertible may be worn open or buttoned with tie. Code B.

Stone Uniform Co., 144 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., tell us of a new fabric that has been developed for rainwear. Mr. Stone says "A great problem with police has been to get a 100% waterproof material which would stand up in hard wear. Many materials have been tried which are called water repellant, shower resistant etc. but this material can be guaranteed 100% waterproof." A feature of this new material is that it will resist most grime and does not soil easily. If it does soil, a light application of soap and water will clean dirt away. The

Keep Cool (From Page 28)

mand is the light blue. From this interview came one important fact—a shirt manufacturer has little to do with shirt designs because everything is made and sold "according to specifications." Therefore, if any changing into a cooler shirt is to be done, it must originate in the police chief's specifications What the police shall wear depends on the men who plan the specifications for uniforms.

Mr. S. Tanger up at the Creighton Shirt Co. in New Haven, Conn. points out that a shirt can be an "eyecatcher" and will add to the smartness and dignity of a uniform. There is nothing smarter than a summer shirt with shoulder straps, badge patch, two flap pockets with a pencil opening through the left flap.

Uniforms

The fabrics of which police uniforms are made are woolens, worsted and blends. They are made in several weights. Special lightweights are prescribed for summer wear. During a recent trip we asked a patrolman what change he made from winter to summer as far as a uniform was concerned. He surprised us by saying he just took off his coat jacket. His worsted trousers and shirt remain the same. To gather a little information on fabrics we asked David E. Singer who represents Franklin Worsteds Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. for a few of his thoughts on this subject and this is what he said:—

"Probably the most insoluble problem in the field of Police clothing for many years has been that of satisfactory hot weather equipment. Three factors are involved, all of which are important and in various ways they defeat each other; price, serviceability, and comfort.

The tropical worsted fabric, unless made extremely fine, does not have sufficient tensile strength for trousers. If it is constructed, as it can be, to provide the wearability, the fabric price must necessarily increase. If the weight is increased, the purpose is defeated for summer comfort.

Mills producing tropical worsted cloth are in competition, just as are the manufacturers of uniforms. Consequently, the production of a strong summer weight fabric must come from the Police purchasing authority which adopts a "Don't be penny

(Continued on next Page)

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wise and pound foolish" policy. A pair of uniform trousers requires less than one-and-a-half yards of cloth. The price difference of 50 cents a year seems insurmountable to the uniform maker and still it means less than one dollar in an expensive garment. The wise police department recognizes this and specifies for its use a quality cloth.

For summer uniforms, both trousers and shirts, consideration must be given to the development of synthetic fibres. Dacron particularly, has certain definite advantages where properly blended with wool. The Franklin Worsted Company, who have been manufacturing fine uniform cloths for many years, produces a fabric weighing 8 ounces, which is extremely strong, due to the use of 50% Dacron. This is an ideal fabric for summer use, especially since it has crease retention and wrinkle resistant features beyond the possibilities of any 100% worsted material.

The general attitude among Police Departments toward light-weight clothing is that it is a necessary evil to tide the department over the short

(Continued on next Page)

Crusade For Sensible Summerwear

material is also guaranteed not to stick in hot weather nor to crack in extreme cold weather. It is light in weight as other comparable serviceable rainwear for police and crossing guards wear. Code G.



Tex-Tan of Yoakum, P.O. Box 431, Yoakum, Texas, feature leather belts designed for use with pistol holsters. Priced from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Delivery at once. Code I.
Wear-Well Uniform Co., 611 Washington, Boston 11, Mass. Code B.
Weiman & Son, H. I., 1429 Vine St., Philadelphia 2, Pa. Code B.
Weintraub Bros. & Co., 1321 Noble St., Philadelphia 23, Pa. Code B.

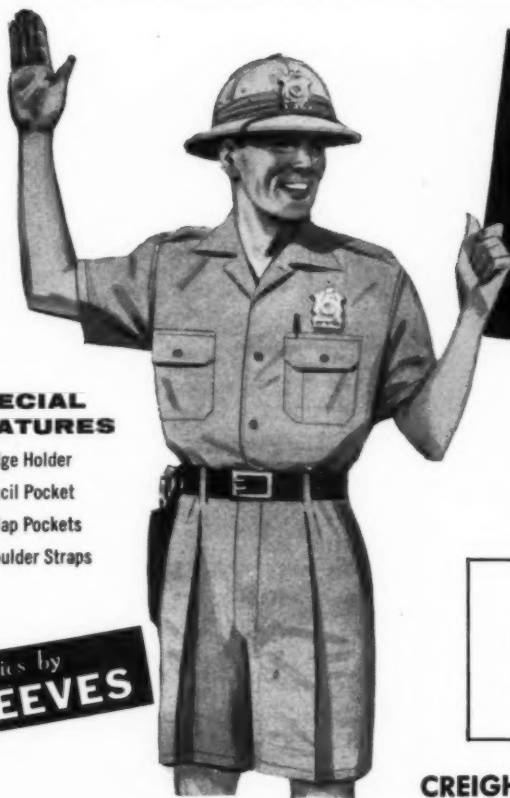


Wentworth-Forman Co., 21 Edinboro St., Boston 11, Mass., have long been featuring the "Headmaster." "This is a lightweight, cool, comfortable white police summer uniform cap with ventilated bands."



Delivery is from 1 to 2 weeks. The caps are also available in blue. Code F-G-J-K-M-N.

Warrenton Woolen Co., Torrington, Conn., manufactures 9 oz Tropical cloth, indigo wool dyed. It sells for \$3.90 a yard—has an 8 week delivery and the company is represented by Emanuel Trilling of 45 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y. Code A.
Wide Awake Shirt Co., Kurtztown Rd., Reading, Pa., are the manufacturers of the Elbeco Shirt. These shirts are popularly priced and may be obtained from your uniform dealer. The shirts for summer wear half sleeves, convertible collar, shoulder straps, badge tabs and 2 pockets with flaps plus a pencil pocket. Code E.
Wood, George O., 124 Ontario St., Lynn, Mass., specializes in embroidered emblems and brassards. He also carries celluloid club buttons for junior sport clubs.



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Aero Blue — Navy Blue — and others.



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For further information circle #36 on Readers Service Card

Keep Cool

summer season. No thinking could be more expensive and more fallacious. It is just as important to give care to specifications for summer uniforms as to the heavier winter garments.

Actually, the season is as long for one as the other, and there are excellent fabrics available. The best procedure is to discuss the fabrics with mill representatives rather than with uniform manufacturers, since fabric construction is an extensive and technical field beyond the required knowledge of uniform makers. The purchase of uniforms should, according to all intelligent thinking be performed in two separate stages. First, select the proper fabric for the particular climate and reasonable life expectancy of the uniform, and second, select the uniform manufacturer best qualified to meet the specifications.

Our next contact was with Carl J. Wiedermann, manager of Amertron's sales department here in New York. He obliged us by writing a few thoughts on the subject of uniform fabrics. Here is what he had to say:

"The basis requirement for a

good-looking long-wearing uniform is a good fabric. The police departments are particularly fortunate in having a multi-million dollar re-



search and development group constantly striving to lay down the specifications for such fabrics. I am referring to the Research and Development Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General. Their uniform problem is identical with the police department's problem. The quartermaster constantly endeavors to set up specifications for the best possible fabrics for the purpose, and I agree with their current specifications on tropicals, serges, gabardines, elastiques and others. As the largest supplier of fabrics for uniforms for officers of the armed services, we are intimately familiar with all the details and offer these same fabrics in the shades worn by police. The

(From Page 31)

armed services have approved dacron and wool tropicals and lightweight gabardines and we particularly would recommend these for lightweight, cool, long-wearing, easily maintained uniforms. These represent the latest advance in the textile field and there is still some slight resistance on the part of cutters because of the change in techniques for processing dacron and wool blended fabrics, but the plus qualities that these fabrics have to offer will very shortly make necessary conversion of all manufacturing techniques to properly handle the fabrics. There is no doubt that uniform groups are best able to obtain good results by contacting fabric manufacturers, most of whom like ourselves identify their fabrics to the wearer by stamping the back at frequent intervals with name and fabric number. This also is an endorsement of the fabric's wearing qualities, color fastness, and so forth."

Caps

When summer comes and the heat makes one uncomfortable, one of the first pieces of apparel the civilian

(Continued on next Page)

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For further information circle #64 on Readers Service Card

Keep Cool (From Page 32)

forgets to wear is his hat. A cap is a most important part of a policeman's identification and naturally in our "Crusade for Sensible Summerwear" the cap is an important part.

The lighter the weight the more comfortable the cap during the summer months. Again we can look to the manufacturer of the fabric and specify a tropical lightweight cloth.

Several times the Bancroft Cap of Framingham, Mass. advertised in LAW and ORDER a special policeman's summer cap. We had the company send one to us. This cap may be obtained in either white or blue. The complete weight is only 6 ozs. and its top is made of a washable mesh-like material. They say it has a thousand "open windows" and we found that if you picked it up and put it in front of your eyes you can see through it without any difficulty. This top may be removed and a winter top in a heavy fabric put in its place. This cap certainly fits into the "Crusade for Sensible Summerwear."

Rainwear

An important piece of uniform apparel during the summer months is a raincoat. Unexpected showers

and a week of rainy days make rainwear a necessity. No matter how cool a policeman may be dressed—if he is covered by a hot raincoat his summer uniform is not much of a help. The H. M. Sawyer & Son Co. of Cambridge, Mass. inform us that they have long been conscious of the need for lightweight rainwear and are in accord with our "Crusade." They are now producing a comfortable lightweight raincoat for police.

Conclusion

In every field of police endeavor progress is being made. From a public relations standpoint—smart looking uniforming is a great asset. A policeman who is hot and uncomfortable can not do his best work. Excessive heat and uncomfortableness go hand in hand with short tempers. As it has been said, any change in police uniforms must come from the department heads. Let us join together in this Crusade for Sensible Summerwear.

When corresponding with firms whose products you read about in our book, mention that you saw it in LAW AND ORDER. It helps us and we appreciate your thoughtfulness.

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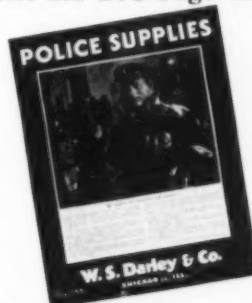
Police-Fire Combine Nears 6th Year

Sunnyvale, Calif., is nearing its sixth year of experience with a single department of public safety, instead of one department for police and another for fire.

Officials told the *International City Managers' Association* that more than 200 cities in the United States and Canada have written to Sunnyvale for information about the operation of this combined police-fire department.

(Continued on Page 40)

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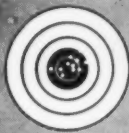
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Weapon-Wise

A Turned Report on Weapon & Law Education



Elementary Marksmanship

The purpose of this series of stories on marksmanship is to present a basic course so that it can be used as an instructional tool by either the individual reader or department. I assume of course that a departmental indoor range is available. Incidentally more construction material in both indoor and outdoor ranges is being prepared for presentation in Weapon-Wise in the near future.

In this first lesson of the series I will deal with the fundamentals of gun construction and operation. It is my hope that this series will be of assistance in raising the marksmanship level of LAW and ORDER's readers.

I hope to show you not only how to improve your shooting but to show you why. Once it is understood as to why better results can be achieved by doing things in a certain manner, you, the shooter will not only be able to improve your shooting but you will be able to continue to improve.

For all of the instruction in this series it is recommended that the .22 be used. The .22 is the accepted caliber for the basic instruction arm in both pistol and rifle by the armed services where larger caliber arms are available, so that the little .22's true worth for training is well established and proven. The noise of larger caliber arms is often disturbing to the tyro shooter and to any class or group discussion being held behind the firing line.

Also the greater recoil of these larger calibers has a tendency to cover up some of the shooters faults which otherwise could be seen, and once seen, corrected. Once proficiency with a .22 pistol or rifle has been attained it is possible to change over to center-fire calibers with comparatively little trouble.

In this course, I will discuss the use of both automatics and revolvers; the automatic as it is usually referred to is not a true auto but rather a semi-automatic requiring that the shooter pull the trigger for each shot. The automatic is however an auto loader, that is it ejects the spent cartridge's case and loads a new round into the chamber.

Both the automatic and revolver shoot the same and are generally equal in accuracy. The difference between the two, being that the revolver may be manually cocked (single action) for each deliberate shot or it may be fired "double-action." Instead of hand cocking for each shot, as in single action, in double action the trigger is squeezed bringing the hammer back and then forward to strike the primer. Single action has a more deliberate method, allowing the shooter to aim

by

David O. Moreton,
Technical Editor



Function and Nomenclature of Revolvers and Automatics

At this point I believe that it would be a good idea for us to take a revolver and automatic and discuss and explain the different parts and function of these various parts.

Each of the following parts is illustrated on the accompanying illustrations.

FRAME — The frame is the chassis of a handgun upon which all other parts rely for support or housing. It is that part which is the basis for the entire structure.



REVOLVER NOMENCLATURE

1. Front Sight, 2. Muzzle, 3. Barrel, 4. Extractor Rod, 5. Cylinder, 6. Trigger Guard, 7. Trigger, 8. Grip, 9. Cylinder Latch, 10. Hammer, 11. Rear Sight, 12. Breech.

with greater accuracy between shots. Double action is for faster shooting, such as a rapid fire course. With the (semi) automatic once a cartridge is in the chamber, all that is necessary is to pull the trigger for each shot. The time interval between shots is up to the individual shooter or the course of fire.

Before I am misunderstood and someone thinks or gets the idea that an auto is easier to shoot, an automatic is little, if any, easier to shoot than a revolver. In fact some autos are very difficult to shoot accurately. Note also that you can fire just as many aimed shots in a short period of time from a revolver as you can from an automatic. It is the aimed shots that count on duty and on the range.

GRIPS — The usually checkered wooden parts which are attached to the frame and which the hand grips when shooting. The proper fit of the grips can be of tremendous assistance in developing good scores.

CYLINDER — From this part, the revolver derives its name. The cylinder has chambers (either 5 or 6 in center fire, more in rim-fire) which hold the cartridges to be fired. The cylinder, its strength and its alignment with the barrel are most important to a safe revolver.

BARREL — The function of this part of any gun is to direct the fired bullet toward the target. Its external function is to support the front sight and protect the ejector rod under it (the barrel) from damage. The barrel's internal structure consists of the



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bore, lands and grooves or rifling. The bore is the term applied to the hole in the barrel through which the bullet travels. A simple explanation of the manufacture of this bore would help clarify its structure. In manufacturing a rifled barrel a smooth hole is first drilled, the final finished diameter of this smooth hole determines the caliber, in the case of the .22 it is 22/100 of an inch. In order to direct the bullet to the target with greater accuracy this smooth bore next has rifling cut into its surface. As these spiral cuts (grooves) are cut into the bore, ridges of metal are left, this metal left between the grooves is called a land. These lands and grooves constitute the rifling. The diameter between the bottom of a groove on one side of the bore to the opposite groove bottom is called the groove diameter. The diameter from land to land is called the bore diameter.

MUZZLE AND BREECH—The two ends of the barrel. The front end being the muzzle and rear portion where the bullet starts through the barrel is the breech.

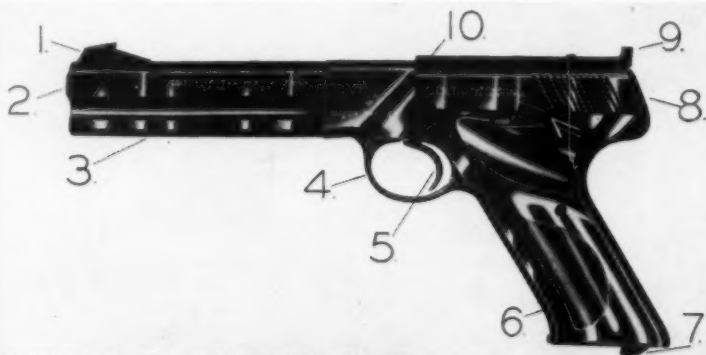
ACTION—This is the term given to the group of parts which are the moving mechanisms of the gun. The action consists of the following parts.

whole action in that it supplies the energy necessary for the proper action of parts. It drives the hammer forward when the trigger is squeezed.

HAND—This part is common only to revolvers and is the part that rotates the cylinder when the hammer is brought back to the full cocked position. The hand rotates the cylinder each time the revolver is cocked bringing the next chamber and a fresh cartridge into firing position in front of the hammer and into alignment with the barrel.

TRIGGER GUARD—As the name implies this part protects the trigger from accidentally being fired.

MAGAZINE—This part is common only to (some) automatics and is sometimes called a clip. The term "magazine" is more correct in that it may be defined as a container of cartridges. Its main function is to hold the cartridges, however, it also performs the important function of correctly feeding the cartridges into the chamber. The lips of the magazine govern the correct travel of the cartridges from the magazine to the chamber. Carelessness in caring for the magazine, allowing it to drop to the ground or range floor will result in



AUTOMATIC NOMENCLATURE

1. Front Sight, 2. Muzzle, 3. Barrel, 4. Trigger Guard, 5. Trigger, 6. Grip, 7. Magazine Release, 8. Slide, 9. Rear Sight, 10. Breech.

TRIGGER—That part which you squeeze or press to fire the gun. Almost every modern handgun that is properly designed cannot be fired without squeezing the trigger.

HAMMER—Is the actual means of firing the gun. In the case of revolvers the hammer and firing pin are directly connected and for our purposes can be considered as one part. In the case of auto's the hammer strikes the firing pin which is in turn driven forward to strike the cartridge primer. The energy created by the hammer's traveling forward after the trigger releases it from its cocked position is utilized to strike the cartridge primer either directly in case of revolvers or indirectly in case of autos with a sufficiently strong blow to explode the prime which in turn sets fire to the powder charge.

MAIN SPRING—This is the real power behind the

dirt and bent lips which in turn will mean jams or malfunctioning of the auto on the firing line. Once a magazine has been damaged the best thing to do is get a new one. Be careful in loading a magazine, do not force cartridges into it, once abused it can give lots of trouble and is next to impossible to satisfactorily repair.

REAR SIGHT—Mounted on the rear of the slide of an automatic and on the rear portion of the frame on a revolver the rear sight is usually a blade with a rectangular notch cut into it wide enough for the shooter to see light on either side of the front sight when the sights are properly aligned. Good match rear sights are always adjustable for windage and elevation.

FRONT SIGHT—Mounted on the muzzle end of the barrel and is usually a plain blade. Newer developments have introduced

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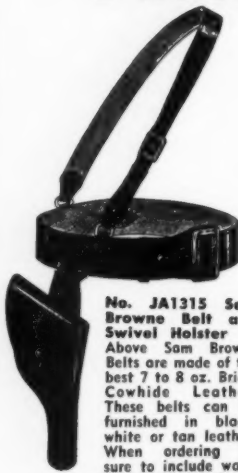
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plastic inserts on rear portions of the blade for better visibility in lining up the sights.

SLIDE— That portion of a semi-automatic pistol which is attached to the frame by grooves in frame and slide. The slide houses one firing pin; extractor and other portions of the firing mechanism. When an automatic pistol is fired the slide supports the rear of the cartridge case in the chamber. In conjunction with the side of the cartridge case the slide momentarily seals the breech so that propelling gases force the bullet forward through the barrel. As the slide recoils the empty case is extracted from the breech and ejected as the slide travels rearward. When the slide has recoiled to its limit it is forced forward again by the recoil spring at which time the slide strips a fresh cartridge from the magazine and seats it in the breech.

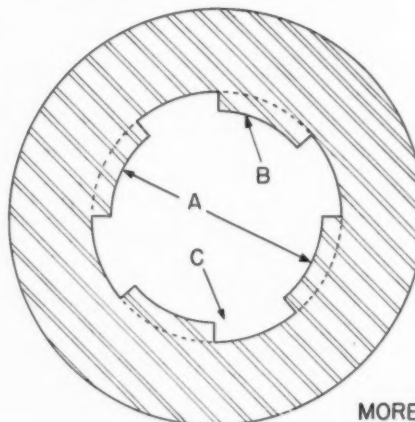
The Cartridge

At this point it would probably be a good idea if I break down a rim-fire and center-fire cartridge into its principles components so that we fully understand the ammunition we will be using and the functions of its components.

BULLET— The projectile of lead or metal jacketed lead which is held, friction tight in the neck of the cartridge case. I will discuss the ballistic qualities of various bullet

types in a later installment of Weapon-Wise.

CASE— This part of the cartridge in the case of center-fire cartridges is usually made of brass; and of soft copper in the case of rim-fire cartridges. The case acts as the container into which the powder, primer



A. - BORE DIAMETER
ACTUAL OR TRUE
CALIBER.

B. - LAND

C. - GROOVE .002 TO .004
IN DEPTH.

MORETON '54

and bullet are assembled as a complete unit. The primer of the center-fire cartridge is a separate soft brass cup which is inserted from the outside into the primer-pocket which is the head of the case. With the exception of .22 caliber revolvers and automatics all high powered rifle and handgun

PRIMER— A true explosive compound which will explode when struck a sharp blow by the firing pin. The hot flame of the primer explosion lights or acts as the "match" to ignite the powder charge. There a

(Continued on Page 38)

cartridges are of the center-fire type. In the rim-fire cartridge the primer compound is on the inside of the case within the internal fold of the case rim, hence the name rim-fire. Rim-fire cartridges cases must be made of soft copper in order that the firing pin may crush the rim to ignite the primer compound. The case must expand tightly against the walls of the chamber and prevent the hot high pressure gas from leaking back. For a very small fraction of a second when a cartridge is fired it becomes to all intents and purposes part of the arm in which it is being fired. Therefore it is common sense that the higher the pressures or the more powerful the cartridge the stronger the cartridge case must be.

POWDER CHARGE— The powder charge in modern cartridges is smokless powder. Occasionally you will find black powder cartridges around. Their use should be avoided wherever possible. The powder charge lies in the case between the bullet and the primer. The primer when struck ignites this powder. Powder does not explode, it burns and as it burns it generates gas. As this gas is generated it builds up pressure inside of the case and this internal pressure increases the burning rate also increases and greater quantities of gas are formed. In the split second that this takes place the bullet is forced forward and through the barrel on its way to the target. As the bullet and gas emerge from the muzzle at high speed and pressure the surrounding air is compressed and pushed aside so that a partial vacuum is created at the muzzle. As the displaced air returns with a rush to fill the vacuum it collides creating the "bang" that is usually attributed to the "explosion" of the powder.

Junior Riflemen

by John T. Truett, Chief of Police, Bend, Oregon

MANY TIMES EACH YEAR the telephone at police headquarters rings and on the other end some few blocks away, a crying and frightened mother requests a police officer right away, as her son Johnny has been shot in the leg while playing with little Jimmy and an "unloaded" rifle. An officer is dispatched and within minutes arrives at the scene to find that Johnny has been shot in the leg. The officer at once calls for the ambulance, and while waiting for the ambulance to arrive renders first aid. Johnny is transported to the Hospital, in a short time later his Doctor stated that he will be all right and will not be crippled in any way. Little Johnny is lucky, he could have lost his life.

The police officer continues to make an investigation in order to find out just what happened. In an interview with Johnny's mother, the officer finds out that Johnny who is 12 years old is not allowed to handle any type of gun, as he has not had training. During an interview with Jimmy, who is a very good friend of Johnny's it was found that Jimmy has a rifle of his own and is allowed to take it out whenever he wants to. He too has had no training in safety of handling the weapon. Jimmy stated that he had loaded the rifle before going to Johnny's house, but had forgotten that he had loaded it, and handed it to Johnny to look at. Johnny pulled the trigger, not knowing that it had been loaded. Many such cases happen each year due to the mishandling of weapons and the lack of training.

Father comes home from a hunting trip, he's in a hurry as it's about time to go to work, he places the gun in the gun cabinet without cleaning it, and, worse still, without unloading the gun. A few days later his little boy Joe wants to show his friend Butch the new gun that his Father bought. While Joe is handling the gun he pulls the trigger; the gun is discharged and someone gets injured. Hundreds upon hundreds of stories of this type can be told each day. People have lost their lives even while the stories are being told.

It is impossible for every parent to watch their son 24 hours each day to see that he does not handle a gun, to say nothing of his wanting to learn how to shoot a gun, so that he too may go hunting with his father.

If everyone had the proper training in the handling of shotguns, rifles and



the many other types of weapons, there would be very few accidents caused from the mishandling of them. The police departments fit into the picture very well as to the training of the young boys in the safety of handling weapons. We know that they will handle guns, and it would be better if they were taught the correct methods in the first place. Most fathers will take some time to instruct their sons how to handle a gun, but that some-time is not enough. It takes a lot of time to carry on the proper training. A boy trained today will in turn pass on this training to others in years to come. He will feel that he is doing something worth while in training others who have not been so fortunate to have received the training in early life.

After answering the telephone at the Police headquarters, and reading in the newspapers "Daily" that some boy while playing with a loaded gun was killed, or injured, likewise the killings, and injuries occurring on hunting trips. I saw a great need for such training of proper handling of weapons. The News Papers were contacted and thought that it was a good sound program. They gave us a lot of publicity as to where and why of the program.

All boys between the ages of 8 and 15 years were asked to come into the Police Headquarters and receive a form of registration, take it home and have their parents fill out the form if they wanted their boy to receive such training. The applications came back into our office by the dozens.

A notice was mailed to the first 30 boys making applications; this notice set forth the time, place and date of the classes. A separate class was conducted for each of the two age groups of 8 to 12 years, and 12 to 15 years of age, and each class was held on a different night. As the class formed, safety materials, and safety instructions were handed to each student.

The first two classes were of the lecture type, and each class lasted for a period of two hours. At the first class the students were advised that all would have to take an examination at the end of the second class. During the second meeting all students had instruction in "dry firing." This was done with a .22 caliber single shot rifle so that each student could be watched and corrected on the safety points. The examination was not a hard one because of the 8 year old group.

At the beginning of the third class, the boys were moved to an inside range of 25 yards. They again ran a course of "dry firing" in each of the (4) positions of prone, sitting, kneeling and standing. Each student then firing 30 rounds from each of the (4) positions. The students from 8 to 12 years, first started out firing B.B. guns and later moved up to the .22 caliber class. At the end of the fourth class two targets were fired upon on which the shooter marked his score, keeping one himself and giving the second to the instructor. Also at the ending of the fourth

(Continued on Page 38)



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armor, piercing etc. It is also used
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The next installment of this marks-
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Junior Riflemen (From Page 37)

and final class the student received a "Junior Rifleman Card" which was a certificate of completion.

The program has been in operation for a little over a year, 243 boys have completed the firearms training course. The outstanding thing to note during the training of those boys was that NOT one shot was accidentally discharged. The boys knew and practiced the safety rules and treated the weapon as it should be treated.

Parents standing behind the firing lines are proud to see their son handle a rifle and delighted with the scores he makes at the end of the training period. As you can see, a program such as this if carried on for years to come will, if nothing else, reduce the rate of accidents. The training has had widespread publicity throughout the city, as the boys will tell their friends of the training causing others to register. The trained boy will also pass on this knowledge of safety.

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For further information circle #57 on Readers Service Card

Baseball.....(From Page 11)

managers and their assistants were scattered in various positions and made notes of each performance. Using the simple G - F - P system he can have a record for the time when he bids for the player. For instance he may have a GFP by a player's name. This would mean at infield the boy was Fair, Good at the bat and Poor in the outfield. The assistant manager also makes his notes, then the two are combined and compared. One may think it is a very poor method of judging a boy on one or two chances but almost invariably a manager can tell on the first ball hit to a boy whether or not he is a ball player. His manner of "hustle" and "handling himself" generally labels him. Even if a youngster catches the ball and commits no error, a manager usually can tell if he was just "lucky" by noting if he is ball shy.

"Buying a Team"

The Monday after try-out was designated as the night when all players were up for auction so the six managers and their assistants assembled to see if they could "buy" a team. Each manager was given "\$30,000" to purchase his team, fifteen boys. The secretary of the league was near-by to record each manager's purchases. This part of the operation is most important. Although no money is ever seen, it is all on paper and the manager must exercise wisdom. He may "spend" too much to get certain players and not have enough to buy a well balanced team. Each boy is worth a minimum of "\$500." In the Babe Ruth League there are rules governing the composition of the team. For instance, five players (and no more) are fifteen year "oldsters"—five are fourteen and five thirteen. There are other rules governing the age of pitchers and the frequency with which they can be used.

A Place to Play

The Babe Ruth Field at Dumont represents the labor of hundreds of men and boys. The materials for the fencing, backstop and dugouts were purchased by the association, but the labor was freely given by the citizens of the community. The Town had a piece of property which was set aside as a park. On the Saturday after the selection of the teams a call was given for every player to come to the field with a rake and his Dad. Operation began at 10:00 A.M. and it was a great sight to see this rough field quickly combed smooth and transformed into a diamond.

Opening Game

The "kick-off" game was played on a Sunday and an appropriate program for opening ceremonies was planned. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Dumont Baseball Association had charge of the soft drinks and refreshments. The Mayor and members of Council gave weight to the community project.

With the three leagues going, the ladies sold refreshments and at this season's end had accumulated a \$400 donation to give the Association.

The umpires are paid. Each senior umpire receives

(Continued on Page 42)



portable FIELD-FONE 2-WAY RADIO

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For further information circle #32 on Readers Service Card



(Continued from Page 3)

- Q. Who would issue extradition papers from Washington, D. C.?
- A. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as there is no Governor in the District.
- Q. How would you apply for extradition if the fugitive was in Alaska?
- A. Extradition from Territories of the United States is the same as that between the different States of the Union.
- Q. How would you apply for extradition of a fugitive in a foreign country?
- A. The Governor of your state would apply to the Secretary of State at Washington, who in return would request the foreign Government for the arrest and return of the fugitive. This only applies with those countries with whom the United States has extradition treaties.
- Q. You receive a telegram from Los Angeles Police Department requesting that you arrest William Smith at a given address in Easton, Penna., for Murder. What would you do?
- A. If time permitted, I would go before a Justice of the Peace and there I would sign a complaint that William Smith was a fugitive from Justice in California and a warrant would then be issued. I would then

arrest William Smith and give him a hearing. However, before the hearing I would ascertain whether or not he was willing to waive extradition, and if not, I would notify the California authorities that William Smith was in custody and that he would not waive extradition and that legal procedure was necessary. At the hearing, I would have him committed without bail, due to the fact that murder is not a bailable offense, to the County Prison for a period of thirty days.

- Q. Is it necessary that a person be indicted in Pennsylvania before extradition papers can be obtained?
- A. No, although if he has been indicted, a copy of the indictment will be attached to the extradition papers.
- Q. Would an indictment attached to the extradition papers serve any purpose other than an information would?
- A. Yes, it would show that the Grand Jury has passed upon this case and believes there was sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution.
- Q. John Doe committed a robbery and fled. You know his identity but are unable to locate him. What would you do to insure prosecution?
- A. Have him indicted to nullify that Statute of Limitations.
- Q. Can a man waive extradition out of Pennsylvania?
- A. The Act of 1927, relative to extradition, does not permit or forbid extradition out of the State of Pennsylvania, but the general practice has been in the various counties that waiving extradition is permitted. Various counties have different procedure in the waiving of extraditions.
- Q. What offenses are extraditable?
- A. Most indictable offenses.
- Q. What offenses are indictable?
- A. Any crime not disposed of by summary proceedings.
- Q. Could a person waive extradition from an asylum state to come back to your state?
- A. Yes, if the state law of the asylum state permitted him to waive.



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For further information circle #62 on Readers Service Card

Police-Fire (From Page 33)

The department has 39 men and serve a population of 26,000. The officials say the advantages are 20 to 25% saving in cost, shorter working hours, better pay, higher caliber of personnel and ends the competition between two former departments. The following cities have merged their police and fire departments into one unit: Buena Park, Calif., Oak Park, Mich., Glen-coe, Ill., North Augusta, S. C., and Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Random Shots:

Our friend New Hampshire State Trooper Cliff Hildreth sent us a New Year's greeting and enclosed a poem parody on "Face on the Bar-room Floor." As you probably know he is the author of "Ten Twenty-Six" (Recovering a Drowned Body) and he wants us to know "of his versatility (?)." We liked it and thought we'd share the chuckle with you.

T'was a chilly winter's morning, but a goodly crowd was there to be judged upon their merits, at the Court House on the Square.

Many tales of woe and trouble floated through the open door as the victims told their stories—all impoverished and poor—

"My speedometer was broken"—"My gas was running low"—"My wife was in her labors, you'll understand I know." "I didn't see the Stop sign—" "I didn't know the road"—"I'd only had three drinks of beer"—"I didn't load the load."

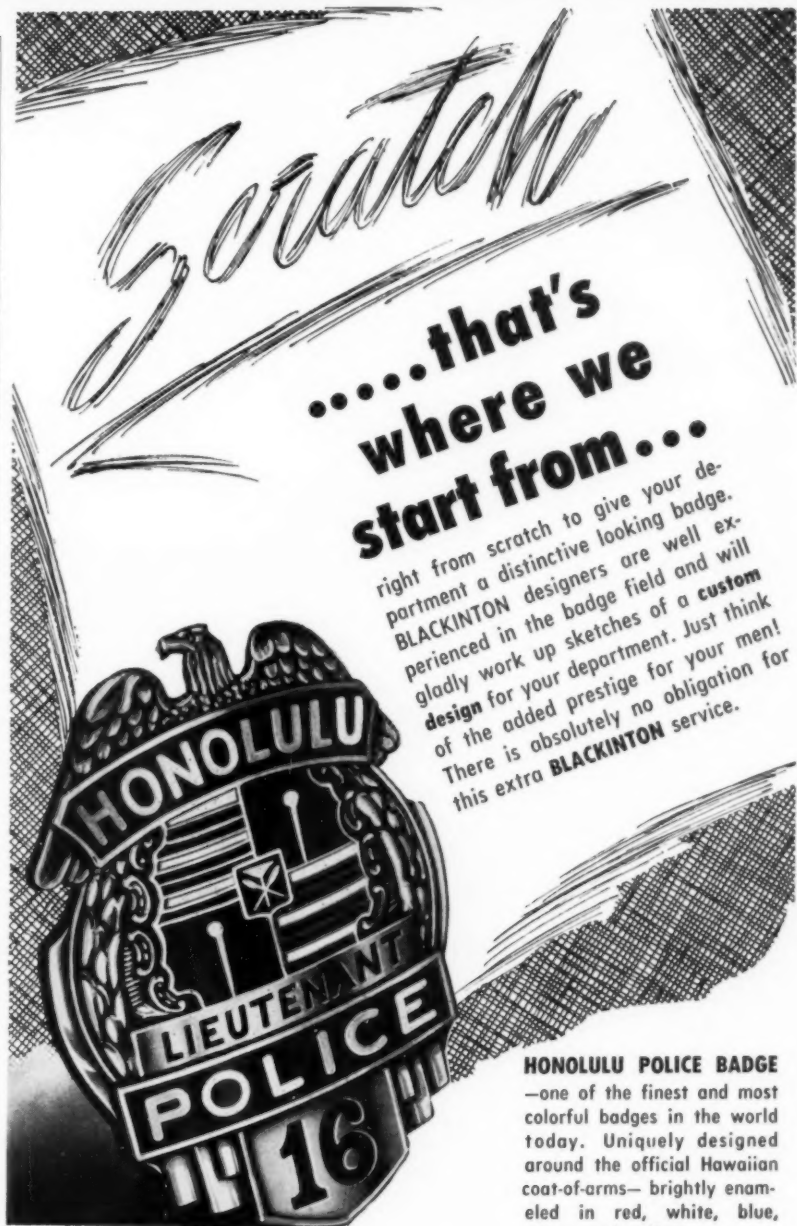
"I ask the court for mercy—I haven't got a cent" "I've driven over twenty years without an accident" "I'm a careful driver, Judge, as you will find alive" "The cop is wrong, the darned old car won't DO a sixty-five." "I stayed inside the yellow line, Judge, honest, don't you see—If you put me in jail—who'll feed my family?"

Then up stood one whose name was called, with manner meek and mild, and said "I'm guilty Judge—and what is more—my wife is not with child—I knew what I was doing when I tramped down on the 'juice.' The cop is right and I am wrong—I'll offer no excuse—" A hush came o'er the courtroom—the Justice cleared his throat—The clerk looked fair astounded at the words the man had spoke—. A miracle had happened—a miracle—forsooth—A man had gotten up in Court—and told the solemn truth.

The Judge sat up and cleared his throat and said this courts' convinced —That you were doing just as charged —you needed to be pinched—And as for you—you honest man, whose wife is not with child—This court respects your honesty—the case 'gainst you is filed—The rest of you will pay a fine before you leave the Hall—And if you fail, the County Jail will welcome one and all—

* * *

Along this lighter vein, New York's Traffic Dept. Bulletin tells of Vic Ross, Information Assistant who recently spoke before an elementary class about the functions of his department. One of the questions a kid asked "If the fine for double parking is \$15, how much is it for triple parking?"



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For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card

From the Editor

554 Police Chiefs in the United States served as our "Panel of Judges" in making the two selections for our "Youth Award" and "Traffic Trophy" winning articles. These awards went to Chief Fred H. Hunt of Lodi, California and to Chief Clinton E. Smith of Russell, Kansas.

Originally, LAW AND ORDER planned to select a panel of geographically separated judges representing cities of varying sizes. Later, the vote method was considered and adopted because it gave us a much wider opportunity to let Police Chiefs themselves decide which articles they found the most interesting and helpful. Thus, these winners were selected by 554 judges!

About the first week in December we mailed over 5000 ballots to department heads. Each eligible article was listed and the date and page of the issue in which it appeared. A week later the votes started to come in.

Every day for the next two weeks they came back to us in large numbers. As we tabulated the votes during those early weeks, we were not sure who the winners would be for there were four of them which ran neck and neck. Finally, as the voting continued, the winners slowly went ahead until the last days of December when the winners were notified.

It has been a great experience for us here at LAW AND ORDER. We were gratified at the number of votes cast and that the selection of the article

LEE E. LAWDER



had nothing to do with the location of the program or the date of publication.

As a matter of fact, we think it quite a tribute to Chief Hunt that although his article was published a year ago January, it was well enough remembered to receive the lion share of votes. His article was entitled "Request Rather Than Demand" and had a very important piece of advice to everyone who is trying to accomplish a youth program. He said "The appeal (for cooperation) was not made by one looking down his nose at the mass behavior pattern of the students and then condemning it, it was made by one who was humble and seeking the cooperation of youth. . . ."

Chief Smith had his Traffic article published in September and it was called "Traffic Problems and Public Relations." The article was short but it described the cooperation of the public in clearing "blind" spots and his program of getting the public to assist in solving traffic problems.

The new 1956 plaques are now here. Why don't you write an article? It's not too difficult. If you have a youth program which has produced results—share it with your fellow officers. Aside from the national publicity your town will get—you will be paid \$25 when the article is published, and it will be eligible for the 1956 Award.

The Traffic Award is given in the same manner. Write us a story in 500 words how you have solved a particular traffic problem and send us a "before" and "after" picture, if possible. The \$25 will be sent to you on publication of your article and you may be the Award winner.

Your article may help a fellow Chief with an idea that solves his problem.

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Baseball (From Page 39)

\$5.00 while the "base" umpire (which is a high school senior) receives \$2.00 for a game. They, too, are supplied uniforms by the Association.

Conclusion

Although the baseball association is not a direct project of the police department, the department is well represented by Sgt. Walter Kipp, Commissioner of Baseball, Dumont, N. J. who has put many of his own extra hours into this activity. Dumont's Chief of Police, Herbert A. Allmers recognizes the value of a recreational program for the youth of his town and attributes the lack of "juvenile problems" largely to this part of a well organized program of year round activities.

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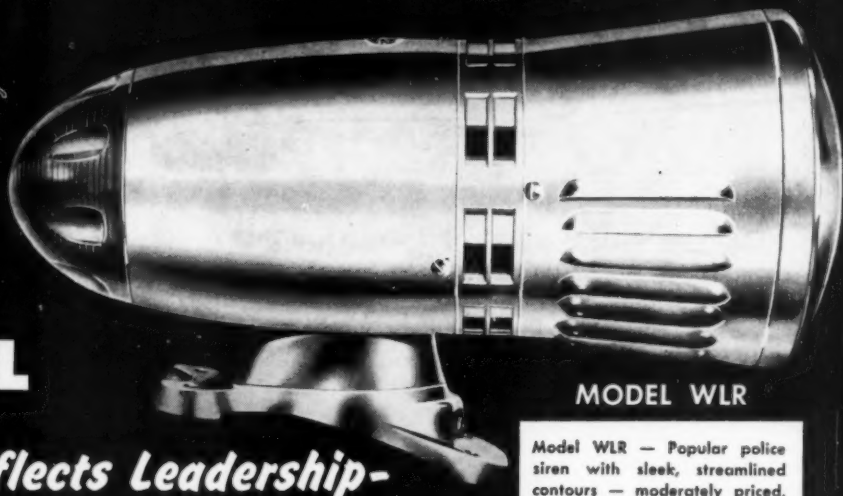
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